July Chemical Allocations—Page 5

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

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Volume 148 No. 4 SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC., PUBLISHERS July 23, 1945

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Vol. 148 No. 4 New York 7, N. Y. July 23, 1945

'Acid Trust' Suit Brings $142,500 Fines

OPD Washington Bureau

Nineteen companies engaged in the manufacture, distribution, and sale of sulphuric acid, chromic acid, formic acid, muriatic acid, oxalic acid, and bichromates, entered pleas of nolo contendere at Hammond, Ind., to indictments charging violations of the anti-trust laws, it was announced July 16 by the Department of Justice. Fines were imposed by the court totaling $142,500.

Six indictments were returned against the companies June 25, 1942, charging price-fixing and control of production and channels and methods of distribution, in the sale of the acids. Some of the manufacturers were named as defendants in more than one case.

Following is a list of the fines imposed by Judge William H. Holly:—

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., $22,500; General Chemical Company, New York, $15,000; Mutual Chemical Company, New York, $12,500; Victor Chemical Works, Chicago, $12,500; Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., $10,000; Martin Dennis Company, Newark, N. J., $10,000; Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, $9,000; American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation, New York, $7,500; Prior Chemical Corporation, New York, $6,000; Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, $5,000; Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, $5,000; Oldbury Electro-Chemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., $5,000; Natural Products Refining Company, Jersey City, N. J., $5,000; Harshaw Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, $5,000; Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., $3,000; Davison Chemical Company, Baltimore, $3,000; Southern Agricultural Chemical Corporation, New York, $3,000; Innis, Speiden & Co., New York, $2,500; F. S. Royster Guano Company, Norfolk, Va., $1,000.

RFC Offers Surplus Plants

OPD Washington Bureau

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, a disposal agency designated by the Surplus Property Board to sell surplus capital and producers' goods, has announced that forty-eight industrial plants and sites have been declared surplus and are available for sale or lease by the corporation.

The properties are located in twenty-three States and represent a total disbursement by the RFC, for land, buildings, machinery and equip-

Columbus, Mont.; chrome.

Manganese Ore Company, Las Vegas, Nev.; process manganese oxide nodules.

Southwestern Engineering Company, Marshfield, Ore.; chrome concentrates.

Benjamin Franklin Graphite Company, Chester Springs, Pa.; graphite.

—*Continued on page 43*

Wage Base Boost Favored by Senators

OPD Washington Bureau

Immediate passage of S. Con. Res. 11, providing that the War Labor Board shall consider as substandard all wages under 65 cents an hour, was urged in a report submitted to the senate committee on education and labor July 16 by a special subcommittee headed by Senator Claude Pepper of Florida.

The subcommittee also recommended that Congress give early consideration to amending the fair labor standards act to broaden its coverage and raise the minimum statutory wage.

R.S. Wilson Takes WPB Rubber Post

OPD Washington Bureau

Robert S. Wilson, vice-president and sales manager of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, has been appointed special director of rubber program of the War Production Board. Mr. Wilson has been affiliated with the Goodyear organization since 1912.

Plantfood Council To Meet July 24

OPD Washington Bureau

The initial meeting of members of the newly organized American Plant Food Council will be held here July 24 at the Mayflower Hotel, according to an announcement forwarded to the members by Ralph B. Douglass, of the Smith-Douglass Company, Norfolk, Va., one of the sponsors of the organization.

The purpose of the meeting will be to elect a permanent board of directors in accordance with the by-laws of the council. The newly elected board will meet immediately to take up other problems connected with organization, such as the selection of a paid president.

Fertilizer Labeling Bill Introduced in Congress

OPD Washington Bureau

Representative William Lemke of North Dakota has introduced in the house a new bill (H.R. 3775) for the regulation and registration of manufacturers of fertilizers and fertilizer materials. The measure has been referred to the house committee on agriculture for consideration.

The Lemke bill would require that every manufacturer of fertilizers and fertilizer materials who ships products in inter-state commercial be registered with the Secretary of Agriculture. It also requires the complete disclosure on the containers of commercial fertilizers, of the net weight of the container, brand-name and trademark, name and address of manufacturer, mixer, or importer, and a guaranteed analysis giving the minimum percentages of available nitrogen, the maximum percentage of water-soluble nitrogen, the minimum percentage of organic nitrogen, the minimum percentage of available phosphoric acid, and the minimum percentage of potash. Disclosure also would have to be made of the total pounds of available plantfood, and the source and number of pounds of filler—and the words, "worthless as a fertilizer," would have to be printed after the word, "filler."

Research Foundation Proposed As U. S. Government Agency

OPD Washington Bureau

Eestablishement of a national research foundation, designed "to promote the progress of science, to secure the national defense, and to advance the national health, prosperity, and welfare," is proposed in a bill introduced in the senate by Senator Warren G. Magnuson of Washington. The institution contemplated in Senator Magnuson's bill would consist of a board of nine members, selected on the basis of their demonstrated interest in and capacity for promotion of research as a national policy. It will have the power to initiate and support programs of scientific research in the mathematical, physical, and biological sciences, as well as the authority to grant scholarships and fellowships in the same scientific fields and to foster the interchange of scientific information among scientists in this country and abroad.

The legislation which Senator Magnuson proposes carries out recommendations for a reseach foundation made by Dr. Vannevar Bush, director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, in a report to President Truman, prepared at the request of President Roosevelt, made in November, 1944, and made public July 19. This report was compiled from contributions made to the study by four committees:—(1) Medical advisory committee, headed by Dr. W. W. Palmer, Bard professor of medicine, Columbia University; (2) science and public welfare committee, Dr. Isaiah Bowman, president of Johns Hopkins University; (3) committee on discovery and development of scientific talent, Dr. Henry Allen Moe, secretary-general of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation; (4) committee on publication of scientific information, Dr. Irvin Stewart, executive secretary of the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

Recommendations by OSRD

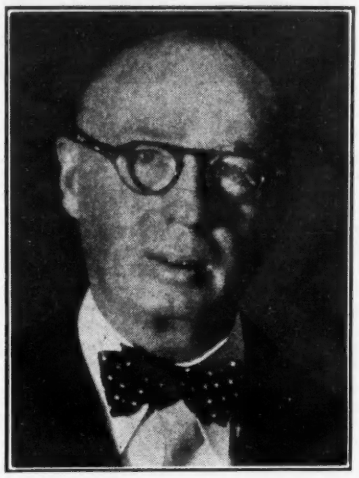
Dr. Bush's report, a printed booklet of 184 pages, entitled "Science the Endless Frontier," recommended:—

1. That the foundation be formed to develop scientific research, financially

—*Continued on page 43*

Henry Gardner Retires From NPVLA Post

Dr. Henry Alfred Gardner, director of the scientific section of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, retired from the active duties of that post July 1. He will continue nominally to be the director.



Dr. Henry A. Gardner

George G. Sward, who has been associated with Dr. Gardner in the scientific section for twenty years, has been named assistant director and has taken over active direction of the work.

Dr. Gardner has been technologic director of national paint associations'

—*Continued on page 51*

Technical Societies Council Formed

Dr. Willard M. Hoehn, director of research for George A. Breon & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Kansas City, Mo., has been named chairman of the newly formed Technical Societies Council of the Kansas City area. Mr. Hoehn was the representative of the Kansas City section of the American Chemical Society at the initial meeting of the council.

The Technical Societies Council was formed from among 3,000 members of seventeen different technical and professional societies of Greater Kansas City with the purpose of providing means for their professional and scientific advancement. The council will also foster a greater appreciation by the public of the contributions made by technology, engineering and science. It was pointed out at the first meeting over which Dr. Hoehn presided, the importance of technology, not only to a country but to any local community.

Electron Microscope Patents Suit Entered

Dr. Reinhold Rudenberg has started legal action in the Federal court in Boston against the Alien Property Custodian and against his former employer, Siemens-Schuckertwerke, for return of patents covering the electron microscope.

Dr. Rudenberg, who is now Gordon McKay, professor of electrical engineering at Harvard University, is suing to recover specifically basic U. S. patents Nos. 2,058,914 and 2,070,319 issued in 1936 and 1937, but having priority rights in Germany as far back as 1931, the patents cover the essential specifications for a devise to give high electronic magnifications due to the focusing action of magnetic and electrostatic lenses.

Penicillin Certification Rules Submitted for Trade Study

OPD Washington Bureau

A tentative draft of regulations to be issued under the amendment to the food, drug and cosmetic act providing for the certification of penicillin products by the Food and Drug Administration was made available to members of the drug industry for their review and comments by the agency this week. President Truman signed the amendment (H. R. 3266) into law July 13.

C. W. Crawford, assistant commissioner of FDA, asked the drug industry and others interested in the regulations to submit their comments and suggestions by July 30 in order that the final draft might be put into effect as quickly thereafter as possible. It is not anticipated, he said, that a formal public hearing will be necessary.

The proposed regulations provide only for the certification of sodium penicillin, calcium penicillin, penicillin in peanut oil and beeswax, and penicillin ophthalmic ointment. While some progress has been made by FDA in the drafting of monographs for other penicillin preparations, including a number covered by new-drug applications now on file, sufficient facts are not available in certain instances to determine that such drugs are safe and efficacious for use in all the disease conditions referred to in the proposed labeling, it was stated. In other instances, other necessary factual information is incomplete, such as loss of potency under conditions of distribution, or the standards that should be set to insure safety and efficacy of use.

Mr. Crawford suggested that those who have filed new-drug applications which are either pending or effective covering preparations for which no provision for certification is made in the proposed regulations, review these proposed regulations thoroughly with respect to the provisions in section 146.7 and supplement the factual data contained in the new-drug application as may be required. He added that he soon would send applicants letters indicating the deficiencies the agency believes to exist in the data on the individual preparations involved.

Mr. Crawford explained that the fullest co-operation with the industry is sought in the drafting of the regulations in final form and said that FDA would appreciate the assistance of all interested persons who will submit comments and suggestions helpful in the formulation of sound, workable regulations. He extended a general invitation to anyone who de-

—*Continued on page 47*

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

July 20, 1945	July 13, 1945	July 21, 1944
133.7	**133.8**	**136.2**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Softening of price views was widely discernible in the markets for chemicals, oil, and drugs last week; even the heavy chemicals division was affected. Quicksilver rejoined menthol on the down side of price changing; turpentine was again boosted. All drug groups, including botanicals, were weaker. There was no perceptible activity with respect to essential oils.

The outgoing movement of chemicals was expanded in several places. Suppliers were busily engaged in catching up with contractual deliveries: not that there was a bigger call for materials, but rather in anxiety to shift inventories before cutbacks or cancellations fell.

OPA Reconversion Pricing Plan Set

OPD Washington Bureau

Three pricing orders clearing the way for manufacturers reconverting to the production of many types of civilian goods have been announced by James F. Brownlee, Deputy Administer for Price of the Office of Price Administration. These orders carry out one part of the reconversion pricing program announced by Price Administrator Chester Bowles on May 11.

This program has two major parts. The basic part provides for industry-wide review of existing ceiling prices of reconversion products, most of which were set in 1942. The other part, announced July 19, provides methods by which individual reconverting firms, both small and large, can get individual price adjustments rapidly.

The new orders provides methods for making necessary adjustments in the prices of reconverting manufacturers who find themselves in one of the following situations:—

(1) Reconverting manufacturers in industries that as a whole never converted to war work and that will have no industry-wide application of the reconversion pricing formula. (2) Reconverting manufacturers who need temporary prices while awaiting announcement of industry-wide price increase factors. (3) Reconverting manufacturers who need adjustments for hardship because they cannot operate at their existing ceilings or under the industry-wide price increase factors.

The orders divide the manufacturers into these three classes: (1) those with annual sales (excluding war contracts) of more than $200,000; (2) those with sales between $50,000 and $200,000; and (3) those with total sales less than $50,000.

Bids Wanted

Aluminum Oxide:—20,000 pounds, Chief, Material Section, Department of Commerce, Weather Bureau, Washington; invitation 31-W-46, opening July 25.

Asphalt:—Office of the Commissioner of Purchases and Supplies, City Hall, Cleveland; ordinance No. 459-45, opening July 26.

Chrome Yellow Pigment:—3,000 pounds, General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington (25); schedule 7948, opening July 25.

Drugs and Chemicals:—General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Medical Section, Washington (25); circular 2313, opening July 27.

Gilsoonite:—165 gallons, New York C. W. Procurement District, Chemical Warfare Service, 292 Madison avenue, New York; opening July 25.

Liming Materials:—Division of Purchase, Sales and Traffic, Department of Agriculture, Northeast Division, AAA, Ithaca, N. Y.; invitation 46-46, opening July 24.

Rodda Leaves WPB

John A. Rodda, for two and a half years in charge of the Insecticides and Fungicides Unit, Inorganic Branch, of the War Production Board, has resigned effective July 25. Melvin Goldberg, who has been his assistant, will succeed him.

Obituaries

William A.R. Welcke

William A. R. Welcke, first vice-president and treasurer of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., essential oils and aromatic chemicals, New York died in his home in Mount Vernon, N. Y., July 13. He was seventy-five years of age.

Born in New York, Mr. Welcke entered the employ of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc. at fifteen years of age. Mr. Welcke served in various capacities with the organization, subsequently being named vice-president and treasurer, as well as being elected to the board of directors of the organization. Mr. Welcke was made a member of the Knights of Malta early this year. One of the highest distinctions obtainable by a Catholic layman, being conferred upon those who are outstanding in charitable work whose time, effort and money have been donated freely and generously to the unfortunate. In addition to his membership in the Knights of Malta, Mr. Welcke was a member of the Knights of Columbus and a past grand master of the Almirante Council of that organization.

William A.R. Welcke

Surviving are a sister and a brother.

—Continued on page 60

Pyridin Allocation Revoked by WPB

Revocation of allocation controls over the distribution of pyridin was announced July 20 by the War Production Board. The material has been under control since July, 1942, and only a month ago it was transferred from M-185 to schedule 109 of M-300, the general allocation order.

Officials explained that the material has been freed from all controls by reason of the fact that demand for its use in the manufacture of sulfa drugs has dropped to the point where supply now exceeds demand. Both military and lend-lease demands have been curtailed.

Sodium Metasilicate Distribution Eased

Relaxation of controls over distribution of sodium metasilicate was announced July 20 by the War Production Board.

Under the provisions of schedule 105 to general allocations order M-300 allocations of the material have been on a bimonthly basis, but with a requirement that in any calendar month no person might use or deliver more than one-half of any allocation made for a bimonthly period. The restrictions on deliveries to one-half of the allocation have been removed in the interest of easier administration of the order.

Soda Nitrate Price Renewed

A domestic producer has extended the July price of soda nitrate through August.

Paint President's Aid

Reuel W. Elton, secretary of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association since 1934, has been appointed by the executive committee, at the request of President Ernest T. Trigg, to the post of executive assistant to the president. He will continue as secretary of the association.

Dyestuffs Increases For Civilians Urged

Recommendations that dyestuff controls be partly relaxed to allow consumers to increase their color quotas as for civilian use, were made to the War Production Board by the Dyestuff Industry Advisory Committee at a recent meeting.

The committee proposed that the agency amend M-103, the dyestuff conservation order, to permit dyestuff consumers to increase their class A and class B dye purchases. The limitation has been 10 percent of the 1941 base, no class A dyestuff being permitted for civilian use.

The recommended change would make available a dyer's entire color allotment in class A dyestuff if he so desired, the committee said. The group emphasized that the relaxation of restrictions on class A colors which have been reserved for the military would be for the third quarter only.

The committee further proposed increasing the quotas on class C dyes from 10 percent to 17½ percent, and on class D dyes from 15 percent to 20 percent. All percentages are calculated on purchases made during the 1941 base period.

The proposals, WPB said, will be given immediate consideration, and an amendment will be issued about August 1, retroactive to July 1.

The recommendations resulted from army cutbacks that released a quantity of herringbone twill for civilian use. The committee said that any fabric processor who has twill on hand but has insufficient coloring matter to prepare it for civilian use may obtain relief by applying for authorization direct to the WPB Textile, Clothing, and Leather Bureau, Washington 25.

Chlorinated Paraffins Allocation Revoked

Allocation controls contained in schedule 57 of general Allocations order M-300, covering the distribution of chlorinated paraffins, were revoked July 20 by the War Production Board.

WPB said that reduced military requirements for these materials have enabled supplies to substantially exceed requirements. The materials had been under allocation since October, 1944.

Chromic Acid Tight

The War Production Board has informed users of chromic acid that the continued shortage of the material will make impossible a relaxation of allocation policy for July or for several months to come. However, it was stated, as a result of changed military specifications, and of war contract terminations, a limited group of plating anodizine solutions containing chromic acid will be available for civilian uses upon specific authorization from the board.

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Cottonseed Crushings Report: June

Cottonseed received at mills, crushed, and held, and cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out and held from August 1 through June 30, 1945, as compared with the preceding period, according to the Census Bureau, were as follows:—

Cottonseed

	Tons 1944-45	Tons 1943-44
Receipts	[1]4,310,051	3,949,881
Crushed	4,138,122	3,898,745
On hand June 30...	282,785	139,912

Crude Oil

	Pounds 1944-45	Pounds 1943-44
Produced	1,286,169,000	1,218,004,000
Shipped	1,279,958,000	1,214,006,000
On hand June 30...	[2]65,019,000	40,495,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds 1944-45	Pounds 1943-44
Produced	[3]1,156,279,000	1,129,372,000
Shipped	.....	.....
On hand June 30...	[4]295,806,000	294,374,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons 1944-45	Tons 1943-44
Produced	1,900,364	1,808,752
Shipped	1,856,148	1,789,637
On hand June 30...	72,266	37,657

Hulls

	Tons 1944-45	Tons 1943-44
Produced	957,554	911,656
Shipped	900,464	903,922
On hand June 30...	66,883	19,698

Linters

	Bales 1944-45	Bales 1943-44
Produced	[5]1,211,834	1,163,057
Shipped	1,241,634	1,174,704
On hand June 30...	[6]32,120	124,280

[1] Includes 7,400 tons and 1,560 tons destroyed during 1944-45 and 1943-44, respectively, but does not include 118,256 and 90,336 tons on hand August 1, 1944 and 1943, nor 75,719 and 51,705 tons reshipped during the seasons 1944-45 and 1943-44.

[2] Includes 14,847,000 pounds at oil mills, 43,032,000 pounds at refining and manufacturing establishments, and 7,140,000 pounds in transit.

[3] Produced from 1,252,261,000 pounds of crude oil.

[4] Includes 291,962,000 pounds at refining and manufacturing establishments, and 3,844,000 pounds held elsewhere and in transit.

[5] Includes 232,201 bales first cut, 915,347 bales second cut, and 64,286 bales mill run.

[6] Includes 10,729 bales first cut, 19,589 bales second cut, and 1,802 bales mill run.

Cliffs Corporation

	1945	1944
6 months, June 30....	$354,850	$356,347
Per share.....	.44	.4

July Chemical Allocations Released by WPB

The War Production Board has made public the distribution of chemicals for civilian use in July under allocation orders of the Chemicals Bureau. Allocations follow:—

Acetaldehyde—All requests were allocated in full, subject to adjustment for estimated consumption.

Acetic Acid—Requests for the following uses were granted in full: textile processing, 873,178 pounds; drugs and pharmaceuticals, 889,792 pounds; dyestuffs, 330,130 pounds; paint pigments, 399,839 pounds; photographic, 83,074 pounds; insecticides, 182,950 pounds; metallic acetates, 200,908 pounds; miscellaneous acetates, 383,-865 pounds; research laboratory reagents, 138,800 pounds; miscellaneous, 486,224 pounds. Increased production of acid is expected due to increase in wood acid, and easing of the ethyl alcohol supply. Acid for various acetates was cut in line with estimated production.

Acetic Anhydride—Requests for end uses were granted as follows: cellulose acetate yarn, 25,693,990 pounds; cellulose acetate staple fiber, 5,203,880 pounds (102 percent of industry base under rayon program); triacetin, 652,-000 pounds (100 percent of requests); aspirin, 657,865 pounds (100 percent); other pharmaceuticals, 108,005 pounds (100 percent); intermediate dyes, 33,-830 pounds (100 percent); synthetic flavoring and perfume bases, 83,400 pounds (100 percent); miscellaneous uses, 189,640 pounds (100 percent). Large imports in July provided additional acetic anhydride for the rayon program.

Acetone—Requests for civilian uses were granted as follows: drugs, 1,363,-000 pounds (100 percent of requests except that liniments were restricted to 90 percent); lacquers, thinners, etc., 527,000 pounds (40 percent except for denial of the following uses: athletic equipment; civilian fixtures; jewelry, mirror and picture frames; nail polish and remover; novelties, statuary; store fixtures and mannequins; toys and games; wooden handbag frames; wooden umbrella handles); plastics, 118,000 pounds (50 percent except for denial of: baby pacifiers, teethers, etc.; barettes; beads; celluloid brush backs; dice; fingernail shields; handbags; novelties; playing cards; toys); rayon, 3,338,000 pounds (100 percent); shoe adhesives, cements and other shoe items, 578,000 pounds (100 percent of requests for adhesives and cements, and 75 percent of requests for other shoe items); textiles, 193,000 pounds (50 percent except for denial of requests for baby carriage cloth; bathinettes; hats; shower curtains); other and miscellaneous, 389,000 pounds (90 percent average). Owing to decreased export requirements and additional production, it was possible to retain the liberalized June allocation pattern in July.

Acetylene Black—All requests for approved end uses were granted in full.

Acrylic Resins—Requests for acrylic resin and monomer were granted in full for the following enduses, as indicated; emulsions for finishing shoe and mechanical leathers; monomer for dentures, specialized textile treatment and vitamins; polymer for dentures; rods and tubes for surgical instruments and hearing-aid parts; molding powder for dentures, pessaries, and hearing-aid parts; sheet for civilian aircraft glazing. A substantial amount of all forms of acrylic resin and monomer was released for miscellaneous uses under paragraph (f) of order M-300.

Adipic Acid — Due to slightly improved production, allocations for July were nearly 100,000 pounds more than the previous month, all of which was given for increased nylon production. The following requests were granted: nylon (97 percent of requests); sealing and slushing compound (79 percent); paints, resins and plastics (63 percent); coatings for fabrics (60 percent); rubber plasticizer (60 percent); petroleum demulsifier (33 percent); miscellaneous (71 percent).

Aliphatic Alcohols Under Order M-300-33—All requests for the following alcohols were granted in full: capryl alcohol (except for plasticizer manufacture which was denied), n-octanol, n-decanol and oleyl alcohol. Mixed alcohols were allowed on the basis of 50 percent of requests. Allocations of lauryl alcohol for civilian uses were granted as follows: bactericides, fine chemicals, detergents and non-agricultural insecticides, 50 percent of requests; agricultural insecticides, 100 percent; and textile chemicals, 25 percent.

Alkanolamines — Monoethanolamine was allowed as follows: gas absorption (23 percent of requests); chemical manufacture (10 percent); pharmaceuticals (70 percent). Requests were denied for emulsions, plasticizers, solvent, research, cosmetics, detergents and rubber. All requests for diethyl ethanolamine were granted in full.

Alkyl Amines—All requests for dimethylamine were denied; those for monomethylamine were granted in full.

Ammonia and Nitrogen Compounds—Anhydrous Ammonia: Owing to a decline in military requirements Ordnance was able to furnish an additional amount of anhydrous ammonia for industrial and agricultural use. This increase permitted the dsitribution of 611 cars of solutions in July as against 440 cars in June. It further made possible the reopening of a uramon plant, and 2,000 tons of that material is expected to become available in July. Ammonium Nitrate: 7,000 tons of ammonium nitrate were made available for agriculture from TVA production. Ammonia Sulphate: The production of sulphate of ammonia is showing evidence of decline but, except for a few high freight carrying areas, the shortage has not as yet become serious. Sodium Nitrate: Requests for agriculture were high considering the seasonal demand. Requests for industrial uses were granted in full. Sodium Cyanide: Requirements for military and essential civilian uses continue to keep the supply tight. Sodium Ferrocyanide: A decrease in production caused by labor shortage resulted in a 25 percent cut in July allocations.

Ammonium Silicofluoride — Metal casting requirements for July are much lower than in recent months. These requirements were allocated in full and a considerable quantity of ammonium silicofluoride was allocated for other purposes.

Amyl Acetate—The following requests were granted: flavoring extracts, 1,130 pounds; penicillin, 316,196 pounds; essential civilian lacquers, 230,017 pounds; flotation reagents, 2,618 pounds; resale, 39,100 pounds; shoe manufacture, 5,790 pounds; dry cleaning preparations, 2,830 pounds; lubricating oils, 4,836 pounds; cements and adhesives, 2,647 pounds; laboratory use, 683 pounds; small orders, 19,836 pounds; photographic equipment, 1,608 pounds; working stocks, 40,000 pounds. Except for resale, export and non-essential lacquers, all requests were not virtually in full.

Amyl Alcohol—The following requests were granted: essential civilian lacquers, 161,770 pounds; industrial cements, 798 pounds; amyl acetate, 773,000 pounds; flotation reagents, 169,-059 pounds; resale, 11,028 pounds; shoe manufacture, 4,260 pounds; laboratory reagents, 34 pounds; methyl propyl ketone, 283,500 pounds; petroleum and oils, 1,765 pounds; working stocks, 60,-000 pounds; small orders, 4,534 pounds. Except for non-essential civilian lacquers, resale and exports, all requests were met virtually in full.

Anilin—Allocations, other than those for direct military purposes, were made as indicated: anilin salt (22 percent of requests); cyclohexylamine (100 percent); dimethylanilin, 578,400 pounds (55 percent); diphenylamine (84 percent); drugs and pharmaceuticals, 482,850 pounds (95 percent); dyes, pigments and dye intermediates, 1,-581,300 pounds (50 percent); hydroquinone, 564,125 pounds (100 percent); mining flotation agents (34 percent); monoethylanilin (87 percent); other rubber chemicals, 3,394,700 pounds (95 percent); phenylethanolamine (90 percent); resins and plastics, 134,570 pound (85 percent); other uses and small orders, 55,220 pounds (84 percent).

Arsenic—Allocations for the third quarter to be reported later.

Barium Chemicals—The supply was allocated under the procedure established in paragraph (f) of order N-300 and all demands were met virtually in full.

Bentonite, Desiccant Grade—All allocations have been granted in full and a considerable stock has been accumulated.

Benzaldehyde — Requests were granted in full for the following enduses: drugs, 20,475 pounds; dyes and intermediates, 44,552 pounds; photographic chemicals, 1,100 pounds; 10 percent of production, as NF or technical grade at the option of the producer, was released under paragraph (f) for other civilian uses.

Benzene—Initial allocations included; nitrobenzene, other than for phenol or anilin, 95,300 gallons (100 percent of requests); anthraquinone, 164,345 gallons (100 percent); diphenyls, 249,600 gallons (100 percent); chlorobenzene, other than for phenol or anilin, 689,780 gallons (100 percent); medicinals, 87,037 gallons (100 percent); solvents, 500,655 gallons (94 percent); rubber, 67,487 gallons (100 percent); blends controlled by order M-150, 143,250 gallons (48 percent); miscellaneous chemicals, 355,359 gallons (86 percent).

Benzyl Chloride and Benzyl Benzo-

—Continued on page 7

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

What started out earlier this year as a strong movement in the house to revise the antitrust laws so that they would reach into the foreign contracts of corporations and prevent the mergers of competing firms has slowed down now to a snail's pace. The reason for it is the changes that have taken place in the cabinet of President Truman and the possibility that the new faces in the policymaking positions might have some ideas on these subjects differentt from those that have been voiced so loudly in the past.

The measures that were in the forefront of the revise-the-antitrust law movement were the O'Mahoney-Keafuver bill (H. R. 2357). This sought to carry out the long-sought aims of the Federal Trade Commission to stop the merging of competing concerns by one concern's buying up the physical assets of the other. The other was the Voorhis bill (H.R. 98) which would open to public inspection all corporation contracts with a foreign concern that would affect the commerce in any commodity.

Hearings were started on both the bills by a specially constituted committee of the house judiciary committee. But, no sooner were they started, than they were abruptly terminated without a date for resumption being fixed. In the case of the O'Mahoney-Kefauver bill, FTC wasn't even able to complete its justification for the legislation before the committee called a halt to further testimony.

Congress is now entering upon a recess that will carry it over until October. There is no chance that hearings will be resumed before it returns and whether they will be resumed then, will depend upon what the new cabinet says about it.

Bonus for Blood Donors

Senator William Langer, of North Dakota, proposes in a bill (S.1262) which he has introduced in the senate that blood donors be awarded by the Red Cross with meat and fat ration tokens and shoe and sugar coupons. There is more behind the plan of Mr. Langer than just the rewarding of people for giving their blood. The fact of the matter is that blood donations are not keeping pace with the goals established.

One day this week in this city one-fourth of the appointments at the blood donation center failed to show up. This is probably typical of the situation existing in many other communities. Too many people have got the idea that, because the war in Europe is over, the need for blood is not as great as before.

While it is no credit to the country that the government should have to "pay" its citizens for blood to save the lives of our soldiers, the fact remains that blood in large quantities is still needed and must be obtained, and if it has to be "bought" Mr. Langer's plan is probably less objectional than others that could be thought of.

Clarifying Alcohol Rules

The Bureau of Internal Revenue has begun a rewriting of its regulation No. 17 on alcohol to make clearer to the industry the intent of the rules. One of the first samples of the rewriting showed up in the Federal Register July 14, covering the disposition of substances used in the manufacture of distilled spirits and the bottling and labeling of distilled spirits.

Officials explained that they are making no changes in the substance of the regulations and that they are only trying to make the regulations read more clearly.

Bug-Killing Machines

Three new types of sprayers and dusters for the dispersion of insecticides and rodenticides are among the war developments of the army engineers that will have potential postwar uses in broad fields. One is a small power sprayer, the other a new "knapsack" sprayer, and the third is a hand duster of the rotary-blower type. All are especially adaptable for the dispersal of the new insecticide, DDT.

The blackout on news about the devices has peen partially lifted by the army so that they can now be described. The power sprayer, primarily for outdoor larviciding, for mosquito control, and area control of other pests, is a portable, piston pump, gasoline engine-driven, skid-mounted type. Enclosed in a tubular frame and weighing about 225 pounds, it has a capacity of 3 gallons per minute at a pressure of 300 pounds per square-inch. The spray gun is made of corrosion-resistant material with an adjustment to cut off the spray completely at the gun.

The "knapsack" sprayer has a capacity of 3 gallons; it is cylinder shaped and is equipped with a built-in pump, a spray gun assembly, and a carrying strap. The tank is 19 inches high and 7 inches in diameter. It is of rugged construction, light in weight, small sized, and is easily handled either in or out of doors.

The hand duster consists of a cylindrical dust-hopper equipped with a rotary-type blower fan operated through a sealed gearbox by a hand-operated crank. It is fitted with carrying strap, discharge tubes, and nozzles. It weighs about 12 pounds.

Small Plants Recognized

Latest figures of the military indicate that a close working arrangement is being carried out by the Army Engineers Corps and the Smaller War Plants Corporation in the matter of spreading warwork among the little concerns.

During the past fiscal year the engineers on recommendations of SWPC let a total of 13,240 contracts with a dollar value of $598,282,000 in plants having fewer than 500 employees. This represents 61 percent of all contracts let by the procurement division of the Office of Chief of Engineers, and 41 percent of the dollar value of all procurements by the engineers.

Another indication of the widespread use of smaller plants by the army engineers is found in the record of army-navy production awards made during the year. Smaller plants again predominated in the awards of the coveted "E" banners and pins, many of them going to subcontractors.

Exporters Want Easing

The Foreign Economic Administration is making a survey of all commodities now subject to export control with the view of shortening the list considerably. Exporters have been complaining strongly to the agency that it is not moving fast enough to keep up with changing events and they should be allowed more freedom in the movement of commodities out of the country.

For many products, the United States will be a sole source of supply. With great demands also being made by the domestic market, supply will be a major factor in many lines for some months to come, but the exporters feel that they are in the best position to allocate distribution of their products abroad on an equitable basis when the supply situation eases.

Should FEA lift export license control, only one of the difficulties facing exporters will be removed, however. They still will face such problems as ship space, import licenses abroad, the "black list," financial and credit risks, including the blocking of funds and "sterling area," price controls in the United States on exports, disposal of U. S. surplus property abroad, and diversion of business through lend-lease and state trading, including United States Commercial Company activities.

Wandering Lawmakers

If the senate and house would hang outside their chambers a sign such as we used to see before the war in front of navy recruiting offices—"Get

—Continued on page 41

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July Chemical Allocations Issued by WPB

—*Continued from page 5*

ate—Requests for benzyl benzoate were denied except for pharmaceuticals which were granted on the basis of 10 percent of requests. Benzyl chloride was allocated as follows: benzyl alcohol manufacture (50 percent); dyestuffs (90 percent). Other civilian requests were denied.

Bismuth Chemicals—Requests were granted as follows: medicinal use, 50,610 pounds; industrial use, 400 pounds; cosmetics, 295 pounds. Requests for artificial jewelry were denied.

Butyl Acetates—Allocations of normal butyl acetate to end uses included: cements and adhesives, 2,752 pounds (40 percent); miscellaneous nonprotective coating essential end uses, 17,745 pounds (50 percent); and protective coating end uses to the groups indicated; group E, 367,944 pounds (100 percent); group F, 231,744 pounds (50 percent); group G, 154,791 pounds (50 percent); group I, 121,008 pounds (50 percent). All other civilian end uses were denied. Less of butyl alcohol production in June, due to a strike at a large production plant, decreased the amount available for July allocations. Requests for secondary butyl acetate for protective coating uses were denied because of the critical supply situation.

Butyl Alcohols—Normal butyl alcohol was allocated as follows: hydraulic brake fluids, 122,980 pounds (35 percent of requests); butyl derivatives, 36,295 pounds (80 percent); photographic and reproduction products, 62,609 pounds (100 percent); dyes and penetrants, 7,160 pounds (25 percent); miscellaneous non-protective coating essential uses, 19,375 pounds (50 percent); the following protective coating essential uses to the groups indicated: Group E, 149,671 pounds (100 percent); group F, 67,181 pounds (50 percent); group G, 77,938 pounds (50 percent); group I, 47,206 pounds (50 percent). All other end uses were denied. Loss of production in June due to a strike in a large production plant decreased the amount available for July distribution. Secondary butyl alcohol requests for protective coating uses were denied because of the critical supply situation. Requests for tertiary butyl alcohol were allowed in full.

Caffeine—Caffeine was allocated in full for medicinal use; requests granted in part for beverage use, partly from domestic production, and partly from stocks of imported materials.

Calcium Carbide—All requests for July were granted in full.

Calcium Hypochlorite, High-Test—It was impossible to allocate any of this material for export except for sugar refining. This use received approximately 66 2/3 of the amount requested. There was no material allocated for commercial, institutional and diaper laundries, hospital sanitation, or restaurant sanitation. Food sanitation received approximately 80 percent of amount requested, as did swimming pool and industrial water sanitation. It is believed, however, civilian uses which have been curtailed can find workable substitutes in sodium hypochlorite or chloride of lime. Potable water and sewage treatment, as well as some miscellaneous industrial uses, received the full amount requested.

Camphor, Synthetic—Camphor was removed from allocation July 2 when control was shifted to Order M-340.

Carbon Black—All channel black requirements were met in full except for a 20 percent cut in HMF for transportation codes, and the customary substitution of channel and thermal blacks for SRF and HMF for soles and heels. Furnace requirements were also met in full. A reserve of channel and thermal blacks was established to handle emergency request and to restore cuts when necessary, and 8,971,480 pounds were allocated under paragraph (f) of M-300.

Carbon Tetrachloride—July allocations met program requirements in full. The following enduses were granted as indicated: fire extinguisher, 1,401,798 pounds (99 percent of requests); civilian degreasing, 1,017,181 pounds (99 percent); rubber, 146,765 pounds (100 percent); drugs and pharmaceuticals, 282,810 pounds (99 percent); grain fumigation, 264,300 pounds (100 percent); industrial miscellaneous, 1,568,604 pounds (83 percent); freon, 7,410,000 pounds (100 percent); commercial drycleaning, 870,100 pounds (35 percent). No material was allocated for cleaning and spotting fluid.

Casein—All requests for casein were allowed in full.

Cellulose Ester Flake—Requests for cellulose acetate flake to be used in the manufacture of yarn and staple fiber were allocated in full, without regard to availability of acetic anhydride. Photographic film allocations were made in accordance with Limiation Order L-233. Some cellulose acetate butyrate flake and cellulose acetate proprionate flake will reach uses indirectly subject to provisions of Order L-233. General allocations of cellulose acetate and cellulose acetate butyrate flakes were made under paragraph (f) on the basis of production capacity.

Cellulose Ester Sheets and Molding Powder—Cellulose acetate sheeting was allocated as follows: industrial safety guards, 5,000 pounds (100 percent of requests); industrial safety goggles, 29,000 pounds (100 percent). A quantity of reject, end cuts, butt rolls and scrap material was allowed for enduses essentiality below the pattern for first-grade material. Allocations to "general civilian" under paragraph (f) was designated specifically for protective envelopes for war plants only, and identification badges and holders, map and chart preparation and index and filing equipment for war plants and government agencies only. All requests for cellulose acetate and cellulose acetate butyrate molding powders were allocated under paragraph (f) of order M-300.

Charcoal—Producers' estimates indicate that production during July will be 6 percent lower than June, due principally to lack of sufficient manpower for cutting chemical wood. Stockpiles of chemical wood have been long since exhausted and plants are entirely dependent on current cutting. It has been possible to provide a sufficient supply for all war and other essential industries due to the decreased requirements of the alloy industry. Every effort is being made to take care of requirements for tobacco curing in spite of the reduced production of briquets. With the exception of a very limited tonnage of pine charcoal and hardwood kiln charcoal, no charcoal has been allocated for domestic use. However, some is being imported from Canada and Meixco for the civilian trade in the border States.

Chemical Cotton Pulp—All military and civilian requests for July were met in full.

Chrome Chemicals — Sodium chlorate was allocated in the third quarter for general civilian uses on the basis of 100 percent for amounts up to 2,000 pounds, and 75 percent of requests where larger amounts were involved. Requests for potassium chlorate were allowed in full for pharmaceuticals and commercial explosives. Allotments to matches corresponded to base period (1940-1941 quotas). No material was allowed for civilian fireworks. No potassium perchlorate was allowed for civilian uses.

Chlorinated Paraffin — Civilian requirements, which are relatively negligible in amount, were met in full.

Chlorine — Approximately 354,400 tons were allocated for the third quarter of 1945. Allotments included: water, 11,946 tons; paper, 46,284 tons; textiles, 321 tons; foodstuffs, 72 tons; magnesium, 3,062 tons; metals refining, 1,517 tons; petroleum refining, 336 tons; linters, 1,672 tons; rayon, 204 tons; industrial bleach, 463 tons; synthetic rubber, 5,520 tons; small cylinders, 5,907 tons; chemicals, 271,227 tons. Demand receded from the previous quarter and production increased. While allocations did not quite equal demand, it is felt that there will be no unsatisfied requests as a result of the contemplated distribution. Most of the difference is considered to represent inflation of orders rather than actual requirements.

Chrome Chemicals—Tanning: Sufficient material was allotted to keep industry at a rate sufficient to meet military and civilian leather progress. Careful adjustments of individual inventories were made. Pigments: Allotments were consistent with requirements of order M-370 except that the amount of bichromate available for quota orders was considerably curtailed. Metal treating and plating: Minimum operating requirements for aircraft manufacture, ammunition and other military uses were supplied. Less than 2,000 pounds of chromic acid were allotted for civilian uses, which were largely functional hard-chrome plating needs. Textiles: Military requirements were met in full. As a result of heavy increases in military products, civilian requests have declined sharply. Approximately 70 percent of civilian requirements were met, principally for cottons and work clothing. Chemical manufacture: Requirements for chemicals for military uses were met in full. Civilian allotments were made on a reduced basis. Approximately 22,000 pounds of sodium bichromate were allowed for preservation of lumber for a specialized military use; the only deviation from the policy of denying allotments for used preservation. Corrosion prevention: Essential requirements were met in full. Sodium for potassium bichromate was substituted for sodium chromate wherever possible.

Chrome Pigments—Allocations of bichromates for quota Class A pigments remained at 60 percent of previous levels. No change was made in order M 370, the curtailment being effected through bichromate allocations to the manufacturers. A review of the situation will be made to determine whether allotments can be restored in August without interference with military orders. No chromium oxides or zinc chromates are being allocated for civilian uses because of the continued tight chrome chemical situation.

Cinchona Alkaloids—Quinidine: Approximately a thirty-day supply was released for treatment of cardiac disorders. Titaquine: Requests were granted 100 percent for dosage forms and compounds for antimalarial use. Quinine and salts: Requests for antimalarial use in ampule medication were allocated in full. Cinchonine: Small amounts were allocated for industrial use as laboratory reagents in tungsten analysis.

Citric Acid—Allocations for the third quarter are as follows: chemical manufacture of citrates, 30 percent of requests; miscellaneous chemical manufacture, 30 percent; triethyl citrate, 28 percent; small order resale, 8 percent; citrate of magnesia, 40 percent; all other pharmaceuticals, 25 percent; cosmetics, none; jams, jellies, pectin, milk base baby foods, 100 percent; all other foods and beverages, 22 percent.

Coaltar—Permission was granted for the use of crude coaltar (under order M-297) as a substitute for fuel oil where the latter is not available, where relief is required for disposition of tar; and where crude tar is essential for specific purposes.

Copper Chemicals—Allocations for the third quarter to be reported later.

Coumarone-Indene Resins—In general, requests for coumarone-indene resins were allowed in full for the following uses: protective coatings, groups E and F; food-packaging and food-can label adhesives; grinding wheels; denture impression compound. In some cases, allocations could not be made to these uses due to insufficient supplies of specific grades. Miscellaneous civilian uses were allocated 1,300,000 pounds under paragraph (f) of M-300.

Cresols and Cresylic Acid—Ortho cresol (domestic) was allocated for plastics and denied for dyes and coumarin manufacture with the exception of small quantities allowed for hardship cases. Domestic meta para cresol and cresylic acid were allocated for tricresyl phosphate; ore flotation; plastics; medicinals; and preservatives and were denied for textile agents; carbon remover; cleaning compounds; U.S.P. cresol and cresylic disinfectants; and all other civilian uses. Imported meta para cresol and cresylic acid were allocated for plastics; tricresyl phosphate; carbon remover; textile agents; B.A.I. disinfectants. Petroleum cresylic acid was allocated for ore flotation; plastics, disinfectants.

Dichlorostyrene — Allocations were made only for synthetic rubber and experimental purposes.

DDT—Allocations were made under paragraph (f) of Order M-300 and included 30,000 pounds for agricultural experimentation and 4,000 pounds for other uses, also limited to experimentation. No other civilian requests were granted.

Detergents, Synthetic, Organic—Requests were allowed as follows: insecticides (50 percent of requests); dairy cleaner (60 percent to dairies, 28 percent to farmers); textile detergents (80 percent); chemical manufacture (30 percent); industrial cleaners (30 percent); pharmaceuticals (30 percent); mixed cleaners (10 percent); metal cleaners (80 percent); protective coatings (100 percent); sanitation (10 percent). Requests for germicides and cosmetics were denied.

Diacetone—Requests were granted as follows: brake fluid, 63,315 pounds (100 percent); lacquers, thinners, etc., 80,595 pounds (40 percent except for denial of the following uses: athletic equipment, furniture refinishing); shoes, 48,087 pounds (100 percent for shoe adhesives and cements and 75 percent for other shoe items); textiles, 8,127 pounds (40 percent except for denial of requests for hats); other and miscellaneous, 15,280 pounds (85 percent average). The allocation is largely dependent upon the supply of acetone.

Diphenylamine — Allocations were granted as follows: dyestuffs, 50 percent of requests; explosives, 100 percent; paints, resins and plastics, 94 percent; phenethiazine, 76 percent; rubber chemicals, smear No. 62 soap antioxidants, 84 percent; other uses and small orders, 90 percent.

Emetine — Civilian allocations, for medicinal use only, amounted to 70 percent of requests.

Ethyl Acetate—Requests for protective coatings uses were allowed only for the following groups: Group E, 582,978 pounds (100 percent of requests); Group F, 464,797 pounds (100 percent); Group G, 230,808 pounds (100 percent); Group H, 851,339 pounds (100 percent); Group I, 171,326 pounds (100 percent); Groups J and K, 1,452,386 pounds (allotments to Groups J and K were made solely on the basis of each applicant's reported 1940-41 total lacquer and thinner sales). Other allocations included: acetic acid concentrate, 53,000 pounds (100 percent of requests); ethyl aceto acetate, 562,100 pounds (100 percent); plastics, 279,094 pounds (100 percent); cements and adhesives, 390,599 pounds (100 percent); drugs and pharmaceuticals, 191,830 pounds (100 percent); denaturants, 538,920 pounds (100 percent); research, 6,585 pounds (100 percent); chemical for fabric, 15,000 pounds (100 percent); operating supply, 232,000 pounds (100 percent); food flavors, 109,348 pounds (100 percent); small orders, 659,795 pounds (85 percent).

Ethyl Alcohol—The following quantities were allocated covering civilian and indirect military uses: general coatings and solvents, 51,000 gallons; adhesives, 56,000 gallons; inks and duplicating fluids, 30,000 gallons; nitrocellulose and lacquers, 464,000 gallons; shellac and resins, 491,000 gallons; basic medicinal chemicals, 267,000 gallons; drugs and pharmaceuticals, 413,000 gallons; food products, not otherwise classied, 81,000 gallons; vinegar, 256,000 gallons; preservatives and cleaning, 6,000 gallons; chemical products (NOC), 900,000 gallons; acetaldehyde, 2,523,000 gallons; acetic acid, 3,087,000 gallons; ethers, 230,000 gallons; ethyl acetate, 965,000 gallons; ethyl chloride, 890,000 gallons; other ethyl esters, 257,000 gallons; ethylene dibromide, 488,000 gallons; dehydration of nitrocellulose, 342,000 gallons; plastics and synthetic resins, 792,000 gallons; mechanical processes and uses, 379,000 gallons. Direct allocations were not made to consumers of alcohol for toiletries and cosmetics, oral antiseptics, rubbing alcohol compounds and candy glazes. Specific amounts were released for these enduses to producers for distribution according to the provisions of paragraph (f) of order M-300. The following quantities of ethyl alcohol were released to all producers in accordance with the procedure as outlined above: Group B, 400,000 gallons; Group C, 68,000 gallons; Group F, 49,000 gallons. Producers and distributors were authorized to deliver the following quantities against certified orders under the various enduse groups listed in schedule 71 of order M-300: Group A, 1,138,000; Group D, 122,000; Group E, 156,000; Group G, 98,000; Group H, 278,000; small orders, 341,000.

Ethyl Cellulose—Allocations to civilian uses were as follows: sterilizable adhesive bandage (100 percent of requests); photo-stripping solution and ceramic labeling compound (100 percent of previously established usage). A small quantity was allocated under paragraph (f) for civilian development work.

Ethyl Ether—Civilian allocations were as follows: basic medicinals, 352,000 pounds; chemical manufacture, 63,500 pounds; denatured, 30,080 pounds; mimeograph-stencils, 1,550 pounds; pharmaceutical, 25,090 pounds; recovery acetic acid, 62,000 pounds; resale, 311,330 pounds; scientific, research laboratories, 12,580 pounds; shoe cleaners and polishes, 1,200 pounds; shoe and leather finishes, 23,300 pounds; small orders, 64,320 pounds.

Formaldehyde — Requests for the following enduses were granted 100 percent: adhesives, 53,000 pounds; citric acid, 65,000 pounds; disinfectants, 53,000 pounds; drugs and pharmaceuticals, 43,000 pounds; dyes and intermediates, 583,000 pounds; embalming fluid, 158,000 pounds; explosives, 8,000 pounds; export, 291,000 pounds; fungicides, 10,000 pounds; leather, 273,000 pounds; metal treating, 22,000 pounds; paper, 100,000 pounds; penicillin, 82,000 pounds; photographic chemicals, 23,000 pounds; protective coatings, 31,000 pounds; research, 29,000 pounds; rubber chemicals, 356,000 pounds; small order resale, 1,231,000 pounds; textiles, 329,000 pounds; miscellaneous, 167,000 pounds.

Fumaric Acid—Groups E and F were allowed 50 percent of requests. Requests continue to increase for both protective coatings and laminating resins. The situation will remain critical for the balance of this year and at the present time no additional production is anticipated.

Gasoline Gum Inhibitors—Requests were allowed in full for all civilian requirements.

Glue—Allocations of hide and extracted bone glue for the third quarter of 1945 were made on the following basis: abrasives, gaskets and blue print paper (100 percent of average 1943 quarterly use); other uses (80 percent of average 1943 quarterly use). Allocations of green bone glue for the third quarter were made on the basis of 100 percent of average 1943 quarterly use.

Glycols—Requests for ethyleneglycol for anti-freeze were allowed in accordance with previously arranged schedules. Allocations to general textiles were restricted to 60 percent of requests; dynamite 100 percent; chemicals manufacture, 98 percent; cellophane, 100 percent; textiles, 60 percent; plasticizers, 73 percent; cosmetics, 34 percent; brake fluid, 100 percent; wood stains, 100 percent.

—*Continued on page 54*

OPD—7-23-1945

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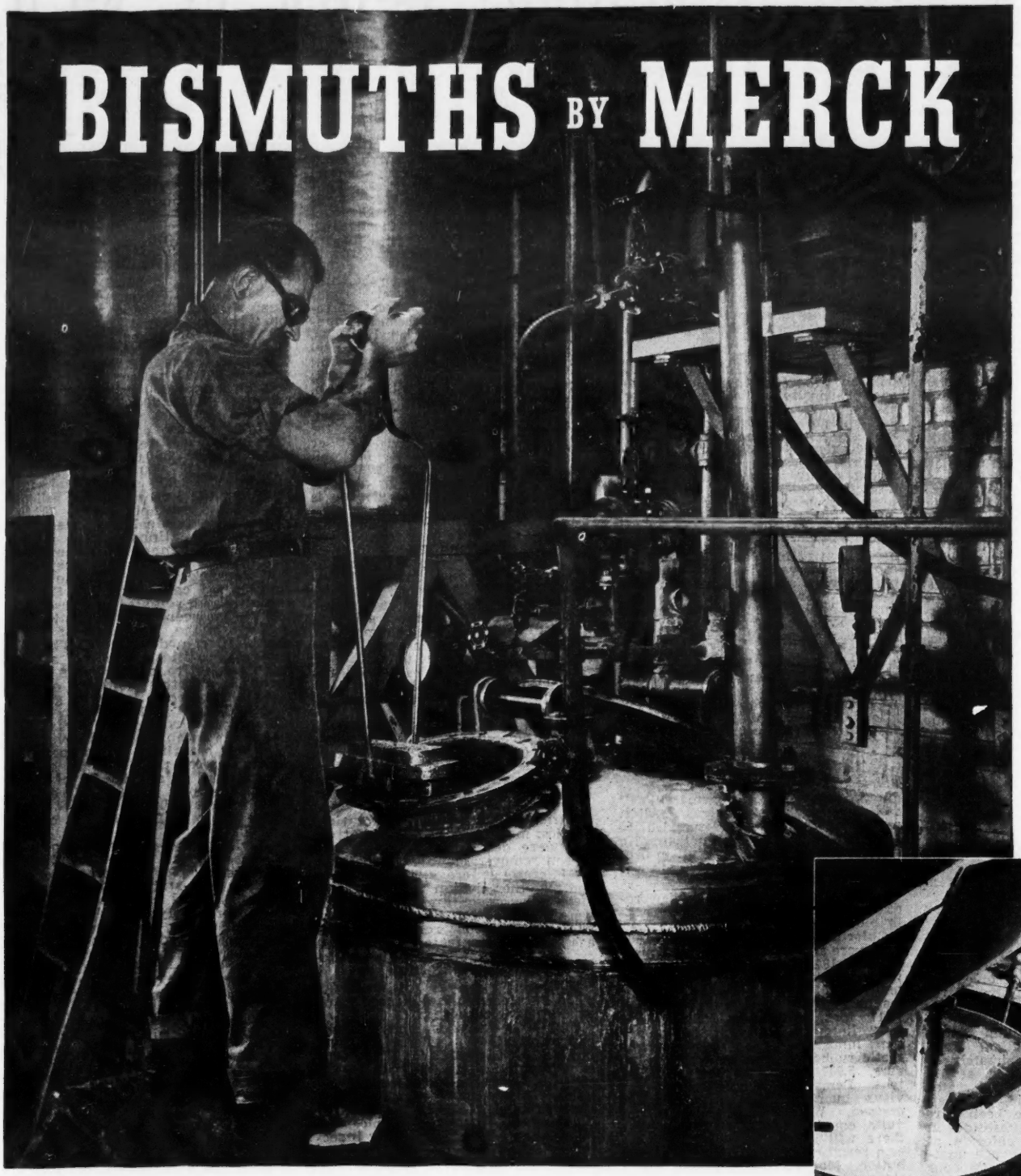

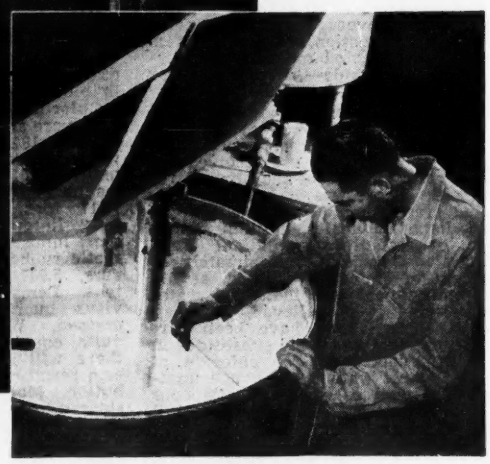

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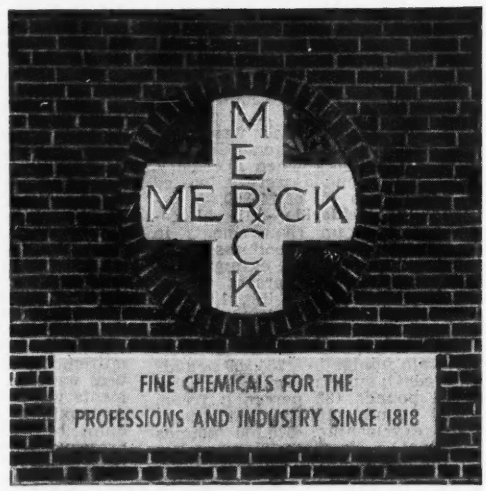

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Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

July 20, 1945

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).
Acetaldehyde,[4,6] 99%, dms., 55 gals., works..lb. 11 - —
5 and 10 gals., works....lb. .14 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
kgs. .....lb. .37 - .39
powd., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
kgs. .....lb. .35 - .37
Acetic anhydride,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dms...lb. .49 - .67
Acetone, CP,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .75 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
less than 5-gal. lots, works, lb. .90 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.68 - 1.75
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .07½- —
Acetic,[1,6] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
50%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
glacial, nat., c.p., dms., works, 100 lbs.12.50 -13.25
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks .....100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.25
synth., tech., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.25
USP, dms., works..100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.41 - 4.69
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51
USP, 36%, cbys.....lb. .08 - .10

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride,[6] (see Acetic anhydride).

Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't, 100-lb.-lots.. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis.. lb. .46 - .59
standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis.lb. .40 - .54

Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic,[6] fib. dms., works....lb. .26½- —
Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous,[6] tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic,[1] USP, dms., 500-kilo lots..kilo.24.50 - —
25-50-kilo lots.....kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots.....kilo.25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots.....kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams.....kilo.27.47 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works... 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.55
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up....lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. up....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,000 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works. lb. .95 - —
Boric,[2] tech., 99.5% cryst. (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.111.00- —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton. 95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Butyric, 90%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30 - —
Broeners, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Cacodylic, bots.....lb.13.50 -15.50
Camphoric,[6] cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Caprylic, 90%, dms.....lb. No stocks
Capric, tech.,[7] ret. dms.....lb. No stocks
Castor oil,[1,7] split, ret. dms.lb. Nominal
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks., lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic,[6] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- .19
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Citric,[6] anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs. 1 ship't, lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½
kgs. .....lb. .24 - —
USP, cryst., gran., bbls., c.l., lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs. 1 ship't, lb. .20½- —
smaller lots, bbls....lb. .21 - —
dms. .....lb. .23 - .24
kgs. .....lb. .21½- —
powdered citric acid, ½c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[1,7] dist., dms....lb. .17½- .19½
Corn oil, s.l.,[1,7] dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
Cottonseed oil,[1,7] s.d., ret. dms., c.l..lb. .12 - .13
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11¼- .12¼
Cresylic,[2,6] dom. coaltar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
Petroleum, heavy grade (247°-298°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .490 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .616 - —
1-19, Cal. ref.....gal. .510 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .636 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .586 - —
light grade (200°-246°), tanks, Cal. ref..gal. .690 - —
medium grade (220°-246°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .50 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .636 - —
1-19, Cal. ref.....gal. .570 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .696 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .646 - —
Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, wks., lb. .25 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, cns., dms., works..lb. .85 - 1.10
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
F (see Acid, Monosulphonic).
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., wks.lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½- .11
90%, cbys., c.l., works.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - .11½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms...lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF V, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.32 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls....lb. .12 - —
dmjn. .....lb. .21 - .23
kgs. .....lb. .14 - .15
Glutamic hydrochloride, dms., lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E..lb. .48 - —
tech., 48%, cbys., same basis, lb. .45 - —
34%, cbys.....lb. .35 - .37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00
NF, dilute, 2%, 5-lb. bots..lb. .30 - .34
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works..lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
30%, rubber dms., works...lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works...lb. .13½- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return., Phila..lb. .084 - —
tanks, works, acid basis, lb. .08½- —
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns., lb. .75 - .77
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .13 - .13½
80%, bbls., 5 or less.....lb. .24¼- .24¾
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
10 or less.....lb. .14¾- .15¼
80%, bbls., cbys., 3 or less, lb. .26 - .26½
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XII, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Lauric,[3] dist., 95%, dms.....lb. .28 - —
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[1,7] light, dms...lb. .21½- .22
Maleic,[6] powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
Anhydride (see M).
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, USP, dms., 1,000 lb. lots..lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit ...lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloracetic, tech., flakes, 96-97%, dms..lb. .16½- —
purified, flake, 99%, dms..lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.45
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.32.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys. extra.....lb. .09½- —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .08½- —
Myristic,[3] dist., dms.....lb. No stocks
Naphthenic,[6] 210-220 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .10¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
230-245 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .12¾- —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms.....kilo. 7.00 - 7.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide)
Nitric,[6] 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E., works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works....100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra, lb. .15 - —
dealers, cbys. extra.....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra..lb. .13½- —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12½- —
Palm oil,[6] white, dist., dms..lb. tanks .....lb. No stocks / No stocks
Para-aminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls. works..lb. .80 - —
Peanut oil,[1,7] s.d., tanks, works, lb. .11¼- —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Phosphoric,[6] food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., 100 lbs. 5.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., frt. alld....100 lbs. 7.00 - 9.50
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
10 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10¼- —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11¼- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
dilut., 10%, cbys., djns...lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic,[1] synth., pure, dms., works..lb. .19½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18½- —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - 2.03
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd. E... gal. .30 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .44
Sebacic, tech., dms., works..lb. .55 - .57
Soybean oil,[1,7] s.d., dms., works, lb. .11¾- .16½
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - .15¾
Stearic,[1,7] double pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. Rockies..lb. .15¾- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .16¾- —
Texas and Okla., dlvd., lb. .16¾- —
single pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .15¾- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .19¾- —
Texas and Okla., dlvd., lb. .15¾- —
triple pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .18¾- —
W of Rockies.....lb. .19¾- —
Texas and Okla., dlvd., lb. .19¼- —

Stearic acid l.c.l. prices are:—Ton lots, ½c. per lb. higher; less than ton lots, 1c. higher.

Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., wks..lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric,[6] 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.50 - 2.20
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra..lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys. extra.....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra..lb. .08½- —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works, ton.19.50 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms.lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs... lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .70½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —
Thioglycolic, highly purified, bbls., cbys., basis 100%..lb. 3.50 - 7.00
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. kgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.40
Root, bls.....lb. 1.15 - —
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .40 - .41
tankcars, frt. alld.....lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae,[1,7] USP, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works..lb. .33 - .34
pharmaceutical, dms., works..lb. .32 - .33
Agar .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
egg, edible,[1] powd., bbls....lb. 1.94 - 2.02
granular, cryst., bbls....lb. 1.89 - 1.97
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.55
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
tankcars, dlvd. .....lb. .20 - —
Amyl[6] ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.).
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
dms. .....lb. .63 - —
Butyl, normal,[1,6] ferment., Ill., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1930- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .1980- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .1830- —
tankwagons, frt. alld. lb. .1880- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1950- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2000- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .1850- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .10¾- —

Normal butyl alcohol prices in West, ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .08¼- —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .125 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
Caprylic,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.75 - 1.80
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Denatured,[1,3,6] CD14, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .67 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .69 - .62
tanks, E., dlvd.....gal. .60 - —

tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., E. works..gal. .67 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....lb. .59 - .62
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —

Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.

SD2B, dms., c.l., wks., E.gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .59 - .60
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —
SD23G (replaced by SD28H).
SD23H, dms., c.l.....gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .58¼- .61¼
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works. gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .60 - .66
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing ch'rge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .60 - .66
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone,[3,6] acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- .14½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .13¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½- .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .12¾

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB, OPA and WFA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling

[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)

[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)

[4]—General Preference Order (M order)

[5]—Conservation Order (M order)

[6]—Allocation

[7]—War Food Order

Alcohol, ethyl[6], 190 pf., dms., c.l., works..gal.17.67 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal.17.70½-17.73½
tanks .....gal.17.60 - —
absolute, dms., c.l., works.gal.18.62 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal.18.65½-18.68½
tanks .....gal.18.55 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works.lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol, isobutyl).
Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works.lb. .0860- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[1,6] refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., divd..gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., divd.....gal. .41 - —
tanks, divd.....gal. .31½- —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., divd.. gal. .41½- —
l.c.l., divd.....gal. .44½- —
tanks, divd.....gal. .35 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Phenylethyl, dms.....lb. 2.10 - —
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, samns basis, lb. .60 - .63
Propyl, dms., works.....lb. .67 - .70
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia..lb. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l, same basis.....lb. .50 - —
Aldol,[6] dms., works.....lb. .13 - .16
denaturing grade, dms.....gal. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Algarobilla,[1] c.l., ex dock..... long-ton.67.50 - —
Algarobilla price based on ocean frt. at $12, insurance $1 per long ton.
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .76 - 1.60
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works..lb. .99 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.03 - 1.10
chloride, dms., c.l., divd....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .12½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .29 - .33
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .47 - .48
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 4.80 - 4.89
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .23½- .28½
Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks..gal. .80½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .82½- —
tanks, works.....gal. .77½- —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .1340- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1390- —
tanks, works.....lb. .1200- —
Alphatocopherol, amp.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls...lb. .55 - .60
Alum, ammonia,[5] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs....lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., wks.100 lbs. 4.25 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Alum potash-chrome, bbls.....lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., divd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina classified, grade, ground, kgs., works..lb. .35 - .67
top grade, ground, kgs., works. lb. .60 - .67
unclassified, ground, kgs., works..lb. .10½- .46
Acetate, basic, solu., 24%, bbls., divd..lb. .10½- .11
20%, bbls., divd.....lb. .09½- .10
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .08 - .11
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .06¾
solut., 32 deg., cryst., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, tech., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Formate, solut., 12-20° Be, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb .10 - —
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .024 - .031
l.c.l., works.....lb. .035 - .040
light, bgs., divd.....lb. .14½- —
bbls., divd.....lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide, gel, tech., min. 15% Al (OH)₃, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point, lb. .03 - .03¼
ton lots, same basis..lb. .03¼- .03½
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .03¾- .04
USP purity, conc., 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .20¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works..lb. .78 - —
contract, works.....lb. .75 - —
powder, tech. (see Alumina hydrate).
USP IX, bbls., dms.....lb. .15 - .17
Laurate, precip., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Naphthenate,[6] 1.7% Al, 50-gal. dms., works..lb. .18¾- —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .24½- —
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, precip., etn., c.l....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald... 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald... 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
Trihydrate, heavy (see Alumina hydrate).
Aluminum, 98-99%, [2,3,4] c.l...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - .16
Paste, lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dms..lb. .56 - .60
ink, 150-lb. dms.....lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms.....lb. .38 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dms..lb. .93 - —
litho, 159-lb. dms.....lb. .57 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms...lb. .59 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dms..lb. .40 - —
unpolished, stand., dms....lb. .36 - —

Aluminum powd., varnish, stand., 300-lb. dms..lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz.13.50 - 14.00
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, bots., dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Ammonia[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, tankcars, works, frt. equald. ton.59.00 - —
pure, cyls.....lb. .14½- —
refrigeration, tanks, works.ton.69.00 - —
Aqua, 26° cbys.....lb. .05½- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .02½- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content). ton.65.00 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .44 - .47
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l.....lb. .0564- —
Bichromate, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1080- —
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1130- —
Bromide, NF, bbls.....lb. .28 - —
dms. .....lb. .29 - —
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms..lb. .08¾- .09½
cns. .....lb. .14¼- .17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms, kgs.. lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms. .....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride,[6] bbls.....lb. No stocks
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars .....lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., cryst., kgs..lb. 1.26 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate,[1,6] fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% nitrogen, bgs., same N unit price, delivered, as Ammonia sulphate, bgs., c.l., shipping point...ton.50.00 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.46.00 - —
tech., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.50
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Nitrate-limestone,[6] 20.5% N. bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton.32.50 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., bbls.....lb. .23 - —
dms. .....lb. .25 - .29
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. No stocks
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .37 - .39
tech., bgs., c.l., works....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- —
monobasic, pure, bbls.....lb. .39 - .41
tech., bgs., c.l., works....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- .08¼
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs....lb. 1.15 - 1.18
Silicofluoride,[6] bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms....lb. .34 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .08½- —
Suphamate, bbls., works....lb. .18 - .24
Sulphate,[1,6] bulk, inland producing ovens..ton.28.20 - —
Atlantic coast ports...ton.29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-42°, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .07½- —
red, 48%, cbys., works.....lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
jars .....lb. .97 - —
tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, bbls..lb. 7.10 - 8.25

Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).

Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.15 - —

Amyl acetate,[6] ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., divd..lb. .12¼- .16½
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .13 - .19
tanks, divd.....lb. .11½- .17½
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .085 - —
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms, works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. .75 - 1.00
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Amylene mixed, dms., c.l., works, lb. .102 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Anethol, com'l, dms., works...lb. .657 - .682
NF, dms.....lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Angelica dom. atropurpures, root, bls..lb. .80 - 1.35
imported, bls.....lb. 2.50 - —
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Anilin[6] oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. .12½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld.....lb. .10½- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise,[1] Bulgarian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .28½ Nom.
Mexican, futures, bgs.....lb. .24 - .24½
Syrian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Turkish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Annatto,[6] paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs.....lb. .06½- —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[1,6] bulk, c.l., works...lb. .14½- .17½
Antimony, needle,[1,6] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs..lb. .18½- —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs.....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[1,6] ceramic grade, bgs., c.l..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
paint grade, bgs., c.l.....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16¾- —
Antimony salt,[1,6] 65%, bbls., divd. E. of Miss. River..lb. .40 - —
Sulphide,[1,6] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton....lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz.23.20 -23.70
Apple syrup,[1] bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .23 - .24
Arecoline hydrobromide...bots.oz. 6.10 - 7.10
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment port, 100 kilos, 100% purity, kilo.80.00 -82.00
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls...lb. .10 - .10¾
Arsenic,[6] chloride (arsenous), bots., lb. 1.55 - —
Metal, lump, c.l.....lb. No prices
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous, and Arsenic, white).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .58 - .60
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .78 - .80
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Cana. mines, ton.49.50 - —
5R, bgs., samns basis.....ton.44.60 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton.44.60 - —
6D, bgs., same basis.....ton.33.00 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton.33.00 - —
7D, bgs., same basis.....ton.28.50 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton.28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis.....ton.26.50 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton.26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis.....ton.22.50 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton.22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis.....ton.19.00 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton.19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis.....ton.16.50 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton.16.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis.....ton.15.50 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton.15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Barbados, Dunellen, N. J..lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l.....ton.36.40 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.41.40 - —
Cuba A, bulk, c.l.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l.....ton.38.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.55.00 - —
Egyptian .....ton. No stocks
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340° F. fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.30.00 -32.00
270-295°F fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.30.50 - —
seconds, 300-390°F fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines..ton.25.50 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .05½- .12
process form, bgs., works..lb. .05¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Mexican, refd., dms., c.l., Texas refy..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.21.00 -23.00
tanks, same basis.....ton.16.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz. 7.85 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 5.75 - 6.15

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Barbasco root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs.....lb. .90 - .95
Barbital, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Sodium, dms.....lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Barium carbonate,[6] natural, 90% through 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 -70.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 -75.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.65.00 -75.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.70.00 -80.00
Chlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .27½- .31
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst.,[6] bgs., c.l., works, ton.73.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.78.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .09½- .11½
l.c.l., works .....lb. .10 - .11½
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .12 - .14
grd., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .13 - .16
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls. .....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, etns., 1 ton up.....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls. .....lb. .09½- .10
kgs. .....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis.ton.25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y. .....ton.34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, ton.17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton.18.00 - —
Ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines..ton. 8.50 - —
Bauxite bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. .72 - 1.00
Root, bls. .....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works, ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works....ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde,[6] NF, dms.....lb. .85 - 1.25
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns. .....lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol,[6] (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works, gal. .20 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. allo, up to 2c. per gal., gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms. .....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .26 - .28
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. etns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns....lb. .59 - .60
dms. .....lb. .55 - .56
Alcohol (see Alchol, benzyl).
Benzoate,[6] a.m.a., f.f.c., dms.lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chloride,[6] cbys., frt. equal..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns. .....lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Propionate, bots. .....lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Salicylate, bots. .....lb. 1.90 - 2.15
Benzylidinacetone, bots. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Benzylisoeugenol, bots. .....lb. 9.50 - —

Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots. .....lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns. .....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .30 - .36
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms. .....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works, lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.85 - —
95%, works.....lb. 2.05 - —
98-99%, works.....lb. 2.20 - —
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .43 - .44
Bismuth[6] chloride, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
jars .....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.81 - 2.86
jars .....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots.....lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns. .....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns. .....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots.....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., dms., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms., lb. 1.50 - 1.53
bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns...lb. 1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots. .....lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., dms..lb. 1.20 - 1.23
bots. .....lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
5-lb. cns.....lb. 2.54 - 2.59
Sulphocarbolate, bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.74
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black, acetylene,[2] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - —
Bone 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .08½- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —

Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast, ex dock, or whse., prices are 1½c. higher.

Carbon, beads, compressed,[6] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0525- —
l.c.l., divd. or whse...lb. .092- —
ctns., l.c.l., divd. or whse. lb. .092 - —
regular, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06625- —
l.c.l., divd. or whse...lb. .08 - —
ctns., l.c.l., divd. or whse., lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., works.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Vine A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
kegs .....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root bark, bls....lb. .90 - .93
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .50
Black Indian hemp root, bls....lb. .50 - .55
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.00 - —
direct process, bags, c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 65%%, bbls., c.l., works, ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[3] dms., c.l., works—100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.60
Blood,[1] dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 5.53 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. 1.75 - —
Toner, bbls., same basis.....lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis...lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis...lb. .36 - —
Cobalt,[6] genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis, lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis...lb. 3.00 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda).
Milori, bbls., same basis.....lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugutive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .52 - —
permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.50 - —
tungstic .....lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis, lb. .42 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis..lb. .38 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —

STEARIC ACID

Aboard the steamer Rio Teuco due to arrive in New York this week we have some twenty tons of double pressed Stearic Acid (clean white cakes) having a titre of 129° F (54°C) packed in cotton wrapping, available for immediate delivery.

We can also supply the finest grade Cetyl Alcohol. This is used as a base for cosmetics, hand and massage creams and as a fixative for synthetic aromatics and similar products.

For the more expensive cosmetics we have Myristyl Alcohol.

Incidentally, some twenty tons of Zinc Stearate can be produced from the Stearic Acid which is arriving in New York this week.

We also have available some 336 pounds Glycerine Monostearate having a melting point of 58° C; some 372 pounds Hydrogenated Vegetable Oil having a 61° C melting point; and some 2450 pounds Hydrogenated Cottonseed Oil with a melting point range of 61-62° C.

We are able to supply many products which you may have found most difficult to obtain.

Whatever your chemical needs—call us!

WILLIAM D. NEUBERG COMPANY

Chemicals

GRAYBAR BUILDING • 420 LEXINGTON AVE. • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

TELEPHONE LEXINGTON 2-3324

Blue, ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .23 - .27
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - .13
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner, molybdic, bbls., lb. 3.15 - —
tungstic, bbls.....lb. 3.30 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.83 - —
synthetic vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —
Violet, toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.10 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blue mass, NF, cns., tube....lb. 1.58 - 1.75
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.61 - 1.75
Bluetlag root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago.....ton.57.00 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.35.00 - —
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works.. ton.37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.48.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.50.00 - —
Bone meal, steamed, fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.38.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.36.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip.).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. No stocks
Borax,[3] tech., 99½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.76.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .28 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
cbys.....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol.....lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .13 - .15
Brown, iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
Sap, cryutals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered.....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- .05
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works, lb. .08¾- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., works, lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., works, lb. .08 - .10
Umber, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- —
Italian type, bbls., works, lb. .04¼- —
Turkey-type, bbls., l.c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05¼- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —
ex car, Los Angeles, lb. .05⅝- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse, Los Angeles, lb. .05⅝- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Brown, Vandyke, reg., bbls., works..lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., works.....lb. .12 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .30 - —
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .83 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .56 - .57
Berries, bgs.....lb. .60 - .70
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms...lb. .08 - —
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3, gal. .03½- —
Butyl acetate, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .1860- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1910- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1760- —
tankwagons, same basis, lb. .1810- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1900- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1950- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1800- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1950- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
secondary,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ½c. per lb. higher.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works...lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .26½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works.. lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- .25½
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - .31½
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide,[6] bots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Iodide,[6] bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cns.....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1,6] ingots or sticks, dlvd lb. .90 - —
pat. shapes, cs., dlvd.....lb. .95 - —
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1,6] dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.80 - 2.88
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 2.95
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.08
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.45
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .34 - .35
Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, bgs., c.l., whse. works, ft. alld..lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Bromide, jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[1,3,6] dms., c.l., works, ton.50.00 - —
dlvd.....ton.87.00 -90.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .39
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.28.50 -45.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, works..ton. 7.50 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd.. ton.18.00 -34.50
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.28.00 -44.50
Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; minimum prices are for spot delivery C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags; drums, $3.50 per ton over paper bags.
Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms.....lb. .57 - .59
cns.....lb. .70 - —
powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glutamate, kgs.....lb. 1.50 - —
Glycerophosphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.75 - —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, edible, dms., lbs.....lb. .21 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .37
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Mandelate, USP, dense, fluffy, dm..lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Naphthenate, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22½- —
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
less than 10, works.....lb. .08 - .10
medicinal, dibasic, bgs 100 lbs.11.40 -18.00
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frts. equald..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06¼
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .0645- .0680
Resinate, precip., 5.3% Ca. 100-lb. dms lb. .15¼- —
Silicate, hydrated, c.l., bgs., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., ctn., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide 70%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.45.00 - —
80,% bgs., c.l., works.....ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.....lb. .49 - .50
Tallate, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms., lb. .13¼- .19¼
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.50
fine particle size, works, lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 - —
Calomel,[6] bbls., dms.....lb. 2.44 - 2.45
Camphor,[4] natural.....lb. No stocks
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .44½- —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .45 - —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .48 - .50

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SULFADIAZINE U.S.P.
(and Sodium Salt)
. . . the Sulfa drug of choice

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Calcium Pantothenate

Choline Chloride

Choline Dihydrogen Citrate

Cinchophen N.F. (and Sodium Salt)

Neocinchophen U.S.P.

Glutamic Acid Hydrochloride

Mandelic Acid U.S.P. (and Calcium Salt)

Menadione U.S.P.

Methylene Blue U.S.P. (Powder or Crystals)

Nicotinamide U.S.P.

Saligenin

Phenothiazine N.F. (for Veterinary Use)

Certified Colors for Pharmaceutical and Cosmetic Use

ARMY E NAVY

Pharmaceutical Department
CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION
AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
BOUND BROOK — Calco — NEW JERSEY

Camphor, synthetic, USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots, lb. .69 - —
1,000-lb. lots..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots..lb. .71 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .82 - —
1,000-lb. lots..lb. .83 - —
smaller lots..lb. .84 - —
Camphor monobromated, dms..lb. 3.20 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides ..lb. No stocks.
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Capsicum oleoresin, USP VII, cns..lb. 4.50 - 4.65
Caramel coloring, bbls..gal. .70 - 1.10
Caraway seed,[1] California, Dutch type, futures..lb. 1.10 Nom.
Canadian, futures, bgs..lb. .80 - .82
Morocco, dewhiskered, futures, bgs..lb. .72 - .73
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs..lb. No stocks
Syrian, dewhiskered, futures, bgs..lb. .72 - .73
Carbazole, 90%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works..lb. .80 - —
98%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works..lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .27 - —
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .23½- —
tanks, works..lb. .21½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls..lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1,6] c.p., dms., c.l. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .08 - —
tech., Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..gal. .87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. ..gal. .90 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l..gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. ..gal. 1.17 - —
USP, cbys..lb. .17 - .19

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom,[1] bleached, bold, cs., lb. 1.45 - 1.80
medium, cs..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
decorticated, cs..lb. .66 - .67
green, bgs..lb. .64 - .66
Carotene, cryst., 1,350,000 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units. .50 - —
research grade (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps, 100 grams, dlvd..gram. 2.85 - —
50 grams, dlvd..gram. 2.90 - —
in vegetable oil, 8,800 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units. .55 - —
dms., works..1,000,000 units. .50 - —
Carvol, bots..lb. 22.50 -23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk...lb. .32 - .35
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l..lb. .09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l..lb. .08¾- —
Casein,[1,6] dom., acid-precip., bgs., 100 or more, ship't point..lb. .24 - —
20 to 99, same basis..lb. .24¼- —
less than 20, same basis, less than 20, same basis, lb. .24¾- —
rennet-precip., bgs., 100 or more, same basis..lb. .25½- —
20 to 99, same basis..lb. .25¾- —
less than 20 bags..lb. .26¼- —
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb. .21 - .23
rennet-precip., unground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb. .22½- .24½
Cassia,[1,7] ..lb. No stocks
Cassia fistula, bskts..lb. .26 - .28
Castor beans, bgs., Brazilian ports..long ton. 82.00 -83.00
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works..... unit-ton. 2.90 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns..lb. 12.00 -13.00
synth., bots..lb. 19.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., frt. alld..lb. 1.90 - —
resublimed, works, frt. alld., dms..lb. 3.25 - —
Catnep, bls..lb. .65 - .66
Celery seed,[1] Indian, bgs..lb. .24¾- .25¼
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .30 - —
granules, ctns., same basis..lb. .35 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, high (36.5%) butyryl content, 50-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld...lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs. works...lb. .48 - —
medium (15.5 or 17.0%), 50 lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .44 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .45 - —
smaller pkgs., works....lb. .46 - —

Granules are 5c. per lb. higher, all quantities.

Acetate-propionate, flake, high (31.5%) propionyl content, 50-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs., works....lb. .48 - —

Granules are 5c. per lb. higher, all quantities.

Triacetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .30 - —

Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .35 - —
kgs., works..lb. .37 - —
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works..lb. 2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetic, dentifrice, and drug, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungarian type, cs., lb. .38 - .45
Roman, bls..lb. No stocks
Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 31.25 - —
bur. bgs., ret., c.l., works, ton. 31.00 -33.75
briquets, bulk, c.l., works, ton. 35.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works..ton. 40.00 -41.00
granular, all grades, bgs., incl., works..ton. 44.00 - —
screenings, bur. bgs., ret., c.l., works..ton. 28.65 - —
Pinewood,[1,6] lump, bgs., c.l., Southern shipping points..ton. 20.00 - —
granular, powd., bgs., c.l., works, South..ton. 30.20 - —
l.c.l., works..ton. 41.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls..lb .06 - .07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] standard 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.22 - 3.55
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.47 - 3.80
tanks, works..100 lbs. 2.62 - 2.95
powdered, 65% tannin, bags extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.46 - 8.32
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.21 - 9.07
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works..ton. 16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works..ton. 7.00 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works..ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet-grd., silkbolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 12.50 - —
import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton. 19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse..ton. 41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars..lb. .93 - .98
dms. ..lb. .90 - .95
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works..lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works..lb. .35 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse..lb. 1.25 - —
Chlorine,[2,6] liquid, cyls., c.l..lb. .05½- —
contracts ..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, wks., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, wks., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms..lb. .20 - .22
USP, dms..lb. .30 - .35
Chloropicrin, comi, 180-lb. cyls., works, frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. cyls., same basis..lb. .82 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex whse..lb. 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse..lb. 1.25 - —

Choline chloride, fib. dms..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls, lb. .22 - —
solut., 8%, bbls., cs..lb. .07½- —
7½%, bbls., cs..lb. .08½- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 16.00 - —
Ore,[1] residue, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome oxide).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bots..lb. 6.02 - 6.09
Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs..lb. 1.20 Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .80 + .13½%
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .69 + .13½%

[6] See note on Quinine

Cinchonine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .62 + .13½%
large, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .66 + .13½%
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .42 + .13½%

[6] See note on Quinine.

Cinchophen, NF, heavy, dms..lb. 3.70 - 3.80
standard, dms..lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms..lb. 1.50 - 2.25
Cinnamon,[1,7] Ceylon, O, bls., futures..lb. .5202- —
OO, bls., futures..lb. .5320- —
OOO, bls., futures..lb. .5401- —
OOOO, bls., futures..lb. .5494- —
No. 1, bls., futures..lb. .5145- —
2, bls., futures..lb. .5058- —
3, bls., futures..lb. .4958- —
4, bls., futures..lb. .4858- —
chips, bgs..lb. .56 Nom.
Citral, bots., cns..lb. 4.50 - 6.25
Citrine ointment, jars..lb. .95 - 1.15
Citronellal, bots., dms..lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms..lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Clove,[1] Madagascar, bls..lb. .16½- .17
futures, bls..lb. .16¼- .16¾
Zanzibar, bls..lb. .17½- .18
futures, bls..lb. .17 - .17½
Clover tops, red, bgs..lb. .50 - .55
Coaltar,[6] coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works..bbl. 8.75 - —
tanks, works..gal. .07½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works..bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works..gal. .08½- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works..dm. 8.75 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works..dm. 9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd., lb. .83¾- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works, lb. 1.59 - —
feed grade, 23% Co, kgs..lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works..lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls..lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs..lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms..lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms..lb. .44 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Co, 50-gal.
Naphthenate,[6] 6% Co, 50-gal.
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls..lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs..lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs..lb 1.75 - —

SPOT DELIVERIES

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TRIACETIN 97-99%
CREAM OF TARTAR USP IMPORTED
POTASH PRUSSIATE YELLOW
MAGNESIUM OXIDE HEAVY CALCINED
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE PURE FOOD
MENTHOL TECHNICAL

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Cobalt, resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, 100-lb. dms..lb. .33½- —
Soyate, 8%-8.5% Co, 50-gal. dms..lb. .42 - .44
Sulphate,[6] dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs....lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100-oz. lots, cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, ship't pt..lb. .25 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .24 - .26
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 11.70 - -
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
blue, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks
Colchicum seed.....lb. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .19½- .20½
cns.....lb. .23 - .23½
Flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .21 - .22
cns.....lb. .25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .15
Copaiba balsam, Para, cns....lb. .47 - .49
S. A., USP, cns.....lb. .50 - .52
Copper acetate, spric, bbls., works..lb. .25½- —
smaller containers, wks...lb. .27 - —
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls....lb. .19½- .20½
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls.....lb. .22½- .23
crystals, bbls.....lb. .14¾- .17
Copper cyanide,[6] tech., bbls..lb. .34 - .38
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1,3,6] electrolytic.....lb. .12 - .12½
Naphthenate,[6] 6%-8% Cu., 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - .17
Nitrate,[1] tech., cryst., bbls..lb. .19¼- .20¼
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½- .23½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., works..lb. .19 - .20
red, com'l, bbls., works....lb. .21 - .24½
Oxychloride-sulphate,[6] bgs...lb. .17 - .20
Resinate,[6] precip., 8.5% Cu., 125-lb. dms..lb. .15¼- .16
Sulphate,[1,6] 99%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 700 to 36,000 lbs..100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.50
monohydrated, bgs., in dms., 36,000-lb. lots, dlvd.....100 lbs. 10.20 - —
smaller lots, dlvd..100 lbs. 10.95 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.95 - 9.20
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 9.95 - 10.20
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 17.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton. 14.00 - —
Copra, Coast, ship't.....lb. No prices.
Coriander[1] seed, Argentine, bgs.....lb. .10½- .11
Indian, bgs.....lb No stocks.
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Cornsilk, bls.....lb. .31 - .32
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.905 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.825 - —
Corn syrup, 42° bbls., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 4.221 - —
43°, bbls., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 4.271 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[3] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.07 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.92 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.00 - —
Meal,[1] 41% protein, bulk, Memphis, c.l..ton. 48.00 - 49.75
Coumarin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .80 - .81
Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't..lb. .57½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs., lb. .58 - .58½
imported, bbls.....lb. .55 - .56
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys., lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Coaltar (see Cresol).
Oil,[2] coaltar, crude, tanks, works..gal. .15½- —
refined, dms., c.l., works, gal. .247 - .3325
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .26 - .35
tanks, same basis....gal. .18 - .1850
solution, tanks, works....gal. .141 - —
Wood, beech, bots., cbys....lb. .85 - 1.04
Hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .60 - .77
Pine, dms.....gal. .28 - —
Cresol,[2,6] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., lb. .09½- .10½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .11
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- .09¾
USP, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .10¾- .11¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - .10½
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, l.c.l., 55 and 110-gal. dms..lb. .13 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works.. lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, nat.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.50 - 9.75
bbls., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 10.00 - —
synth.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¼- —
Cube root, 5% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .40 - —
4% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .32 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. No stocks
powd., cs.....lb. No stocks
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Persian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cutch, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cyanamid,[6] fertilizer mixing grades, guaranteed, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk, unit-ton. 1.62½- —
21% N., pulv., bgs., same basis..unit-ton. 1.52½- —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09½- —
Cyclohexanol, 98 - 100%, dms., works..lb. .21 - .23
Cyclohexanone, 97½% min., dms., c.l., works..lb. .30 - .32
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .29 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd., gal. .37 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .48 - .50
Decanol,[6] normal, tech., dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
Defluorinated phosphate,[3] paper bgs., works..ton. 34.25 - —
Degras,[1,7] common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls....lb. .28 - .30
over 2% ffa, bbls.....lb. .26½- .28½
Derris root (see Cube root).
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 5.29 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.93 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.32 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 5.03 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 5.04 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.63 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.14 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.78 - —
white, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.97 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.61 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.07 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.71 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¼- .11¾
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grades, bots..lb. 5.00 - 8.50
laboratory grade, bots..... 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works.....lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether)
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2170- .2200
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2220- .2250
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .2070- .2100
Sulphide, l.c.l., dms., works.lb. .25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., CP, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific coast. ton. 22.00 - 25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton. 55.00 - 59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 85.00 - 90.00
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l. .....lb. .04 - .06
Dibutyl phthalate,[6] 5-gal. cns., works..lb. .2630- .2900
1-gal. cns., works.....lb. .2830- .3100
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .2080- .2350
l.c.l., works.....lb. .2130- .2400
tanks, works.....lb. .1980- .2250
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works.lb. .48 - .51
l.c.l., works.....lb. .50 - .52½
tanks, works.....lb. .46 - .50
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. allo., lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .66 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .69 - —
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] purified, dms., c.l., works, frt. equaled with So. Charleston..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15 - —
Diethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22½- —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.lb. .25 - —
refd., 90%, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - —
Diethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2025- .2120
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2075- .2170
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .1925- .2050
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works...lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .13 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works.lb. .76 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .81 - —
Diethylaminoethanol,[6] dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .75 - —
Diethylaniline, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
Diethyleneglycol, monobutylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .21 - —
Monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Diglycol laurate, dms.....lb. .31 - .32
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works. lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, natural cleaned, bgs., lb. No stocks
decorticated, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. .10¼- .10¾
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .1875- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1925- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .1775- —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .27 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .05 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidin,[6] dms., ton lots, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .46 - .47

WHEN TUBE METAL IS UNDULY EXPOSED TO CORROSION

SPECIFY Vinicote TRADE MARK

Sheffield Process TUBES

Sheffalloy TRADE MARK REGISTERED
SHEFFIELD PROCESS TUBES

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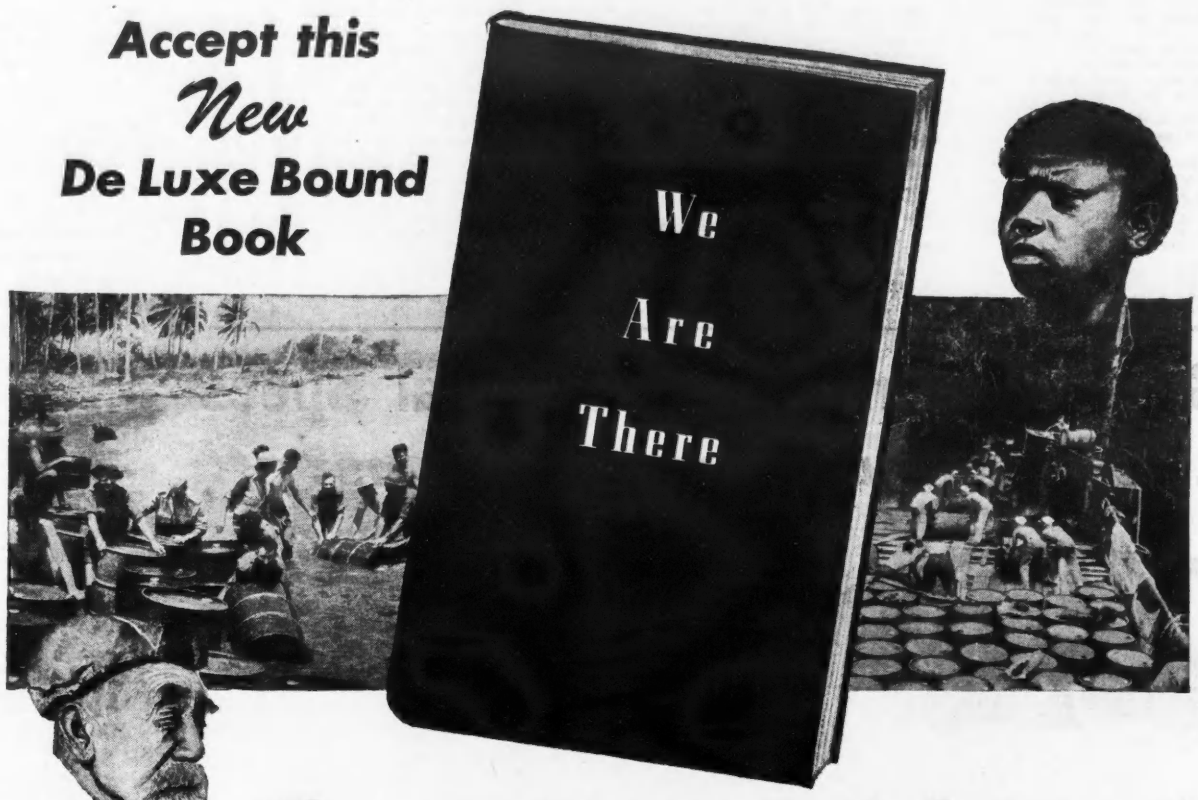

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36 Chrome yellow, 2G...lb. .65 - .70
40 Chome yellow R.....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A[5].....lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste...lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
289 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .83 - .90
307 Fast cyanin black B.lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct fast scarlet...lb. 2.00 - 2.25
345 Chyrophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
401 Developed black BHN, lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F....lb. .70 - .73
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .65 - .68
495 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azcrin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .90 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .59 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF.lb. .85 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
594 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
596 Direct brown 3GO...lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
698 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
612 Primulin .....lb. .70 - .73
614 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble). lb. .35 - .50

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—
1111 Indigo, 20% paste....lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L..lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Black—
865 Nigrosin derivatives...lb. .36 - .44
Blue—
7075 Alizarin astral base..lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin, green base..lb. 6.00 - —
Brown—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —
Green—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —
Orange—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —
Red—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .85 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink), lb. 2.50 - —
1080 Anthraquinone,[6] violet base..lb. 6.00 - —
Yellow—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Black—
246 Naphthol blue black S.. lb. .50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.85 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .87 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
909 New blue F.....lb. 1.20 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B...lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —
Blue—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Brown—
231 Bismarck brown G...lb. .47 - .62
234 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R, lb. .66 - —
332 Bismarck brown R...lb. .47 - .62
793 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —
Green—
5 Naphthol green B....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B...lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange—
10 Chrysodin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysodin R.....lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B, lb. .68 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .31 - .33
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —
Red—
79 Ponceau R.....lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A[5].....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M...lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —
Violet—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .70 - .75
681 Crystal violet B.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .88 - —
Yellow—
10 Naphthol yellow S....lb. .88 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow.....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow..lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb 1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Black—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44
Blue—
860 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Brown—
231 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —
Green—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —
Red—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base, lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine R.....lb. 4.75 - —
Yellow—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —
Violet—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —

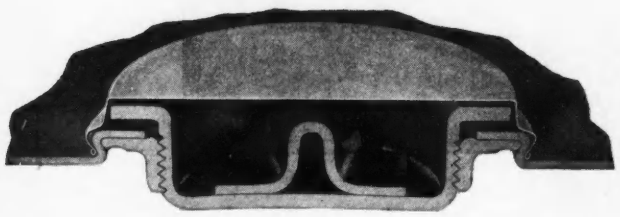
Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Egg[1] albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. 1.02 - 1.08
imported .....lb. No stocks
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .40 - .41
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .50 - .51
select, bndls.....lb. .50 - .55
Emetine hydrochloride,[6] bots..oz.21.00 -33.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
Hydrochloride, tins.....oz. .95 - 1.45
Sulphate, tins.....oz. .95 - 1.45
synthetic, USP, anhyd., bots, 100 ozs..oz. .65 - —
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs..oz. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs.. oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs..oz. .48 - —

VISEGRIP Closures meet Federal Specs

...do the closures in YOUR drums?



EVERY DRUM that is equipped with VISEGRIP Closures and VISEGRIP Cap Seals more than meets the latest Federal specifications for steel drums, as approved by the Director of Procurement.

The vise action of VISEGRIP Closures locks the drum metal in a single, superior seal, between the flange and the plug. *Steel* drum metal—*steel* flange—*steel* plug.

The VISEGRIP Cap Seal adds positive protection against leakage and undetected tampering. It seals directly on the drum metal. And it provides a place for trademark, identification of contents or instructions.

Your drums will be sealed and safe with VISEGRIP Closures
. . . they will be locked and labeled with VISEGRIP Cap Seals.

VISEGRIP Closures and Cap Seals comply fully with the latest Federal specifications for steel drums for petroleum products. Under "Detail Requirements," VISEGRIP meets these sub-divisions:

E-7 —Bung
E-8 —Vent
E-9 —Flanges
E-10—Plugs
E-11—Seats
E-12—Thread
E-13—Engagement of threads
E-14—Gaskets
E-14b—(Gasket) Size
E-14c—(Gasket) Seal
E-14d—Effect of (gasket) exposure
E-14e—(Gasket) Strength
E-16—Cap seals

Under "Methods of Sampling, Inspection, and Tests," VISEGRIP meets these sub-divisions:

F-2b—Gaging plugs and flanges.
F-5 —Tests for gaskets.
F-5a—Exposure test (for gaskets).
F-5b —Strength test (for gaskets).
F-5b(1)—(Leakage test for gaskets.)
F-5b(2)—(Leakage test for gaskets.)

Every drum manufacturer in the United States is equipped with Rieke dies and stocks of VISEGRIP fittings. They will build VISEGRIP Closures into the drums on your orders.

VISEGRIP and VISEGRIP
CAPSEALS CLOSURES
developed and produced by
RIEKE METAL PRODUCTS CORPORATION
AUBURN, INDIANA NEW YORK, N. Y.

Do you want a copy of the Federal specification for Steel Drums for Petroleum Products?

If you have not obtained a copy of "RR-D-729, February 2, 1945, Federal Standard Stock Catalog, Section IV (part 5), Federal Specification for Drums; Steel, Type 5B (for Petroleum Products)," we shall be glad to send one to you by return mail after receiving your memorandum requesting it.

MEMORANDUM

Rieke Metal Products Corporation,
Auburn, Indiana.

Will you please send me a copy of "RR-D-729 . . . Federal Specification for Drums; Steel, Type 5B (for Petroleum Products."

Name .....
Title .....
Firm .....
Address .....
.....

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IN THE markets of the future, the competition will be tough. Undoubtedly, you've been readying your product to meet that competition.

Therefore, you'll want a container for your product that's up to date . . . that will do full justice to its contents.

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You'll want your package to be more efficient . . . more economical . . . more interesting—so much so that it will decide the consumer's choice in your favor when buying time comes.

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Epinephrine, synth., USP, oots., gram. .75 - —
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l.c.l. .100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.40
dried, bgs. .lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., bgs. .lb. .04 - .07
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l. .100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal. .100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots. .100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l. .100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal. .100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots. .100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l. .100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal. .100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots. .100 lbs. 2.85 - —

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Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd. .lb. .30 - —
Ethyl[5] (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs. .lb. .93 - 1.10
Sulphuric,[6] conc., dms. .lb. .11 - .16
USP anesthesia, hospitals, l-lb. cns. .lb. .60 - .61
synthetic, dms., c.l., works. .lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works. .lb. .15½- —
tanks .lb. .12½- —
Ethyl acetate,[3,6] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. .lb. .1170- .1275
l.c.l., frt. alld. .lb. .1220- .1325
tanks, frt. alld. .lb. .1070- .1175
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. .lb. .1225- .1335
l.c.l., frt. alld. .lb. .1275- .1385
tanks, frt. alld. .lb. .1125- .1235
NF, dms. .lb. 14½- 15¼
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works. .lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. .lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots. .lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms. .lb. .50 - .55
Carbamate, dms., dlvd. E. .lb. .56 - —
Chloride, tech., dms. .lb. .18 - .20
USP, bbls., cyl. .lb. .20 - .22
Cinnamate, cns. .lb. 3.25 - 3.85
Formate, dms., Agnue, Calif., lb. .26 - .32
Iodide, bots. .lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works. .lb. .33½- .39½
Myristate, dms., works. .lb. .55 - —
Oenanthate, dms. .lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works. .lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld. .lb. .33 - —
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smaller lots, works. .lb. .52 - .60
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Ethylene dichloride,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, frt. alld. .lb. .0842- —
West of Rockies. .lb. .0801- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies. .lb. .0842- —
West of Rockies. .lb. .0941- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. .0743- —
West of Rockies. .lb. .0792- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Ethyleneglycol,[3,6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E. .lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis. .lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis. .lb. .09 - —
Monobutylether,[6] dms., c.l., works. .lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works. .lb. .18½- —
tanks, works. .lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works. .lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works. .lb. .16½- —
tanks, works. .lb. .14½- —
Ethyleneglycol monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works. .lb. .14½- —
tanks, works. .lb. .12½- —
Monomethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works. .lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works. .lb. .17½- —
tanks, works. .lb. .15½- —
Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works. .lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works. .lb. .60 - —
Ethylmonoetnanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works. .lb. .80 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, bots. .oz. 10.50 -10.75
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more. .lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots. .lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Eucalyptol, cns., dms. .lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls. .lb. .10 - .18
Eugenol, cns., dms. .lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Euphorbia, bls. .lb. .12 - .13

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., min. 2 tons. .ton. 17.00 -20.50
bulk, c.l. .ton. 14.00 -17.50
glass, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, min. 2 tons. .ton. 12.75 -16.25
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pottery, bgs., l.c.l., works, min. 2 tons. .ton. 20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works. .ton. 17.00 -19.00
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Indian, bgs. .lb. .16½ Nom.
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs. .lb. .14 - .14½
Indian, bgs. .lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs. .lb. .07¾- .08¼
Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. .ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l., works. .ton. 40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., works, lb. .13½- .15
smaller lots, works. .lb. .15 - —
water-white, cs., works. .lb. .14½- .17
smaller lots, works. .lb. .17 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns. .gal. 16.50 -17.00
Oregon, bbls. .gal. 2.35 - 2.50
Fishberries, bgs. .lb. .23 - .24
Fishliver oils (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal,[1] grd., 60% protein, bgs., E. works. .ton. 72.50 - —
65% protein, bgs., E. works, ton. 78.50 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, East coast. .ton. 66.50 - —
Flake white, bbls. .lb. .09 - —
kegs .lb. .11 - —
Fleaseed, French type, black, bgs. .lb. .62 - .64
Indian, blonde, bgs. .lb. .12 - .13
Fluorspar, No. 1, ground, 96-98% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines, net ton. 37.00 - —
washed, gravel, 70% or more CaF_2, c.l., bulk, mines. .ton. 33.00 - —
65%, c.l., bulk, mines. .ton. 32.00 - —
60%, c.l., bulk, mines. .ton. 31.00 - —
less than 60%, c.l., bulk, mines. .ton. 30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1,3,6] bbls., c.l., works. .lb. .0520- —
l.c.l., works. .lb. .0570- —
dms., extra, c.l., works. .lb. .0460- —
l.c.l., works. .lb. .0510- —
tanks, works. .lb. .0320- —
tanktrucks, dlvd. N.Y.C. .lb. .0345- —
Fringetree bark, bls. .lb. .58 - .59
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines. .ton. 8.50 -15.00
Tex. mines. .ton. 12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne. .ton. 3.00 - —
Chicago .ton. 4.00 - —
imp., bgs., c.l. .ton. 30.00 -40.00
Furfural, ref., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15½- —
cns., dms., l.c.l., works. .lb. .15½- .20½
tech., dms., c.l., works. .lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., cns., dms. .lb. .15½- .20½
tanks, works. .lb. .09½- —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works. .gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., dlvd. .lb. .18½- .19½
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. .lb. .35 - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l. .lb. .34 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. .lb. .33 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. .lb. .31 - —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l. .lb. .19 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. .lb. .17½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. .lb. .16½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. .lb. .14 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. .lb. .20¾- —

G

G salt, bbls. .lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls. .lb. .24 - .25
l.c.l., works. .lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cs. .lb. No stocks
Extract, bbls. .lb. No stocks
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works. .lb. 1.35 - —
Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 70-74 octane, tanks, gal. .05¾- —
Bayonne, 70-74 oct., tanks. gal. .09075- —
Gulf Coast, 70-74 oct., tanks, gal. .05¾- —
Group 3, 70-74 oct., tanks. gal. .05¾- —
Pennsylvania, western, US motor, 70-74 octane, leaded, tanks. .gal. .07¾- .0895
natural, 26/70, Group 3, tanks, gal. .04½- .04¾
Gelatin, silver label, ctns., dlvd. lb .90 - .97
export, cs. .lb. 1.00 - —

Silver label prices 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash. and Wyo.

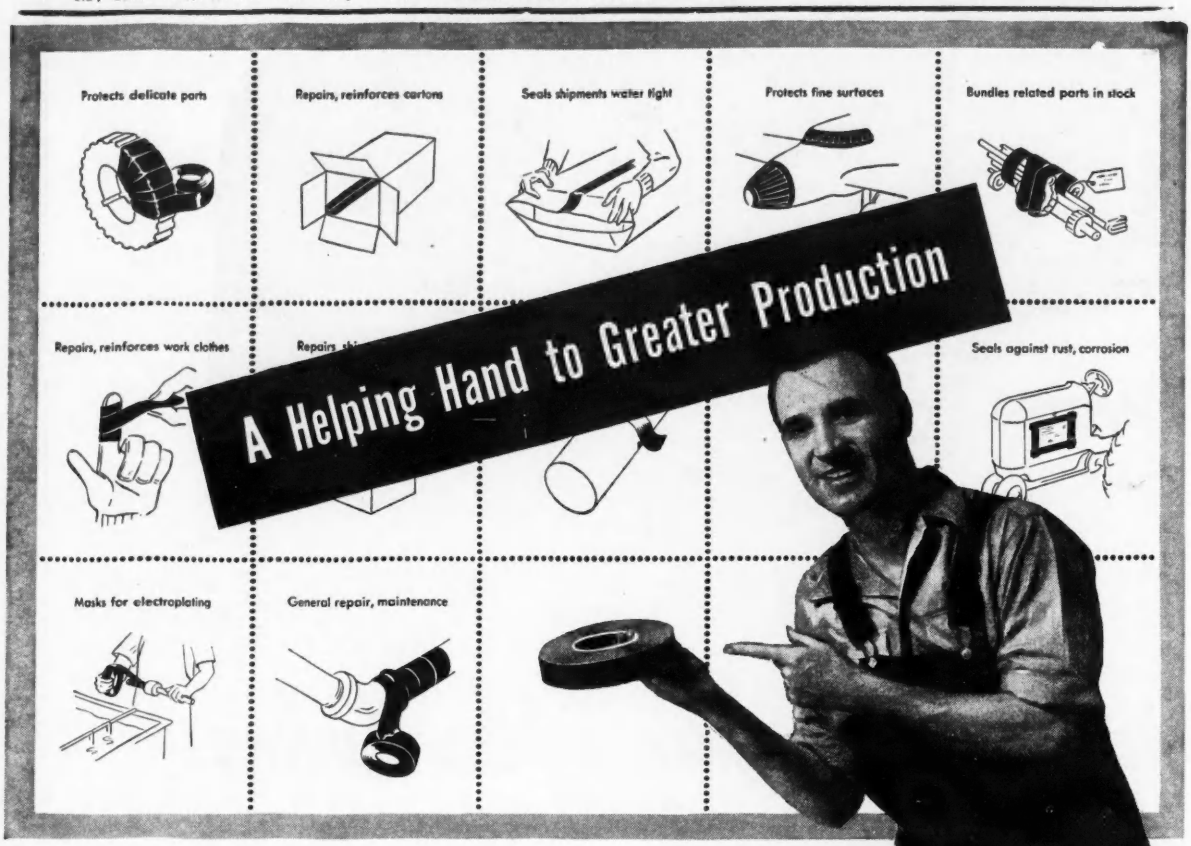
Geisemium root, bls. .lb. .19 - .20
Gentian root, bls. .lb. .34 - .35
grd., bbls., bxs. .lb. .36 - .37
powd., bbls., bxs. .lb. .37 - .38
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms. .lb. No prices
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls. .lb. .16½- .17
Calicut, bgs. .lb. .18 - .18½
Romeo-type, bgs. .lb. .18 - .18½
Cochin, bleached, bgs. .lb. .19 - .19½
unbleached, bgs. .lb. .18½- .19
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs. .lb. .22 - .22½
No. 2, bgs. .lb. .20 - .20½
No. 3, bgs. .lb. .19 - .19½
Rhattoon, bgs. .lb. .18 - .18½
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs. .lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate), cryst., bgs., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.45
Glue, bone,[6] calcium type, 2a millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest, lb. .16 - —
30/58, bgs., c.l., same basis. .lb. .15½- —
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis. .lb. .17 - —
82/108, bgs., c.l., same basis. .lb. .18½- —

Bone glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.

Hide,[3,6] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd. .lb. .14 - .21½
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd. .lb. .15 - .22½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd. .lb. .16 - .23½
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd. .lb. .17 - .24½
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd. .lb. .18 - .25½
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd. .lb. .19 - .26½
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd. .lb. .20 - .27½
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd. .lb. .21 - .28½
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd. .lb. .22 - .29½
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd. .lb. .23 - .30½
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd. .lb. .24 - .31½
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd. .lb. .25 - .32½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd. .lb. .26 - .33½
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd. .lb. .27 - .34½

Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., ½c. over bgs.

Glycerin,[7] crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks. .lb. .12½- —
soaplye, 80%, tanks. .lb. .11½- —
dynamite, dms., c.l. .lb. .16½- —
l.c.l. .lb. .17 - —
tanks .lb. .16½- —
high gravity, dms., c.l. .lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l. .lb. .17½- —
tanks .lb. .16½- —
ref., USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., lb. .17½- —
l.c.l. .lb. .17¾- —
tanks .lb. .17 - —
B. P., 98%, dms., c.l. .lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l. .lb. .18½- —
tanks .lb. .17½- —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l. .lb. .14⅜- —
l.c.l. .lb. .17½- —
tanks .lb. .16⅜- —
Glycine, USP, bbls., tins. .lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Glycol boriborate, dms. .lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms. .lb. .26 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. .oz. 18.75 -19.00
acid-yellow, bots. .oz. 20.75 -21.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots. .oz. 13.00 - —
USP IX, bots. .oz. 14.50 -14.75



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If MYSTIK TAPE isn't working in your plant, better give it a try right now. MYSTIK will find plenty to do *in every department*, cutting costs, saving time, speeding production. Ask your distributor, or write for free offer below *now*.

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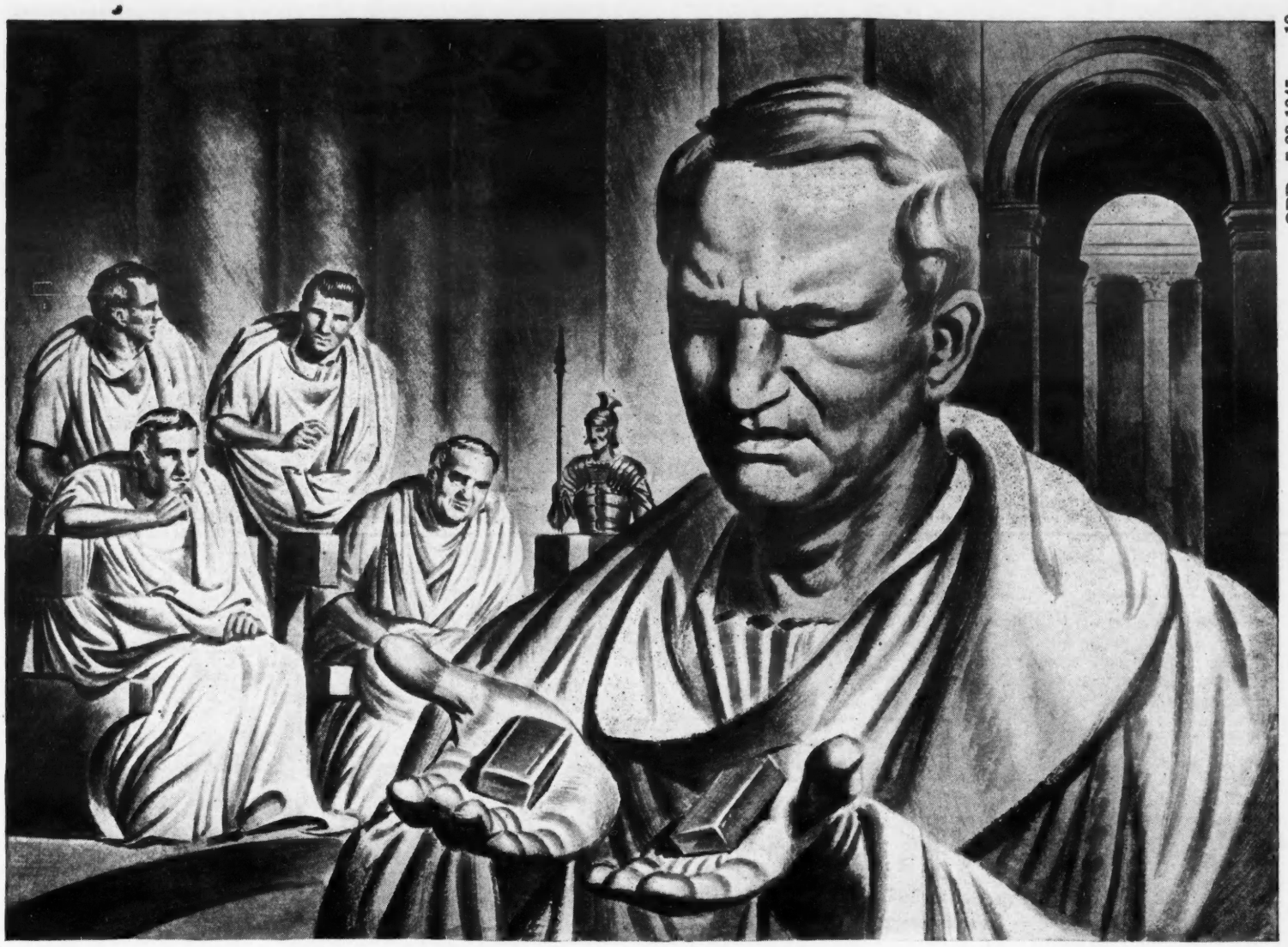

OPD—7-23-1945 19

Cicero's dilemma

BECAUSE "orichalcum" was indistinguishable from gold, Cicero raised this question of ethics: If a man thinks he is selling "orichalcum" — but is actually selling gold — is the purchaser morally obligated to point out the error?

The only metal which the Romans could have mistaken for gold was brass, the alloy of copper and the then little understood element — zinc.

Although the Romans knew nothing of the elemental nature of zinc, it is surprising that sixteen centuries later chemists still confused zinc with other metals. Albertus Magnus thought that zinc was a compound of iron; Paracelsus held that it was a form of copper; and as late as 1597, Libavius described it as a peculiar kind of tin!

Modern research has shown that zinc is monatomic. It fuses at 419°C. and, under ordinary atmospheric pressure, boils at 907°C. On cooling, the molten metal deposits hexagonal crystals and freezes into a compact crystalline solid.

Since 1867, MALLINCKRODT has specialized in the development and production of zinc compounds to be used in medicine and industry. For zinc products of dependable uniformity and purity, specify MALLINCKRODT **Zinc Acetate, Bromide, Carbonate, Chloride, Oxide, Stearate, Sulfate, etc.**

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CHICAGO • PHILADELPHIA • LOS ANGELES • MONTREAL

Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 7.85 - 8.00
powd., bxs.....lb. 8.10 - 8.35
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. .30 - .37
Graphite, dom., crystalline, 80% through 50 mesh, graphitic carbon content 65-70%, bgs., whse..lb. .04½- —
70-75%, bgs., same basis, lb. .05 - —
75-80%, bgs., same basis, lb. .05¼- —
80-85%, bgs., same basis, lb. .06 - —
85-90%, bgs., same basis, lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis, lb. .08 - —
Grease, house,[1,7] loose.....lb. .08¼- —
White, choice, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, molybdic, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., works.....lb. 3.75 - —
Chrome,[1,6] CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .23 - —
15%, bbls., same basis...lb. .25 - —
20%, bbls., same basis...lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30¼- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .33 - —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —

Green, chrome, reduced color, 14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10½- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —
70%, bbls., same basis....lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .21 - —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Green, chrome oxide,[6] pure, dms., works..lb. .24 - —
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
tungstic, bbls., works....lb. 3.50 - —
Phthalocyanin,[4] tetrahydroxide (hydrated chromium oxide), bbls., works..lb. .85 - —
toner, bbls., works.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs...lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V.)
Green dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .18 - .19

Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, liquid, fib. dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, dms.....lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guanidin carbonate,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .58 - .73½
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs...lb. .11½- .12
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .52 - 1.00
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, sorted, No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port, whse..lb. .55¾- —
31, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .21½- —
32, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15¾- —
33, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .14 - —
34, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .09¼- —
35, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15¾- —
36, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .12¾- —
37, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .18½- —
38, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .12¼- —
39, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .10¾- —
40, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .08 - —
41, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .11¾- —

Gum, copal, Congo, unsorted, No. 1, bgs., same basis..lb. .15¾- —
2, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .13¼- —
3, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .12¼- —
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
East India,[1] Batu, bold, scraped, c.l., same basis..lb. .10¾- —
unscraped, same basis.lb. .09 - —
chips, same basis...lb. .05¾- —
dust, same basis...lb. .05½- —
nubs and chips, same basis, lb. .05¾- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., lb. .12 - —
unscraped .....lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .07¼- —
pale, Hiro-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17¾- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11½- —
dust, same basis...lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis...lb. .13¾- —
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., same basis..lb. .23¾- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11¾- —
dust, same basis...lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis...lb. .16¾- —
Macassar,[1] dust., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07¾- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, bgs., same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
Manila, Boeas,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
dark, light, same basis..lb. .14½- —
white, same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
B, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
CBB, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
CNE, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
D, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
DBB, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
DK, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
DU, same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07½- —
WB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
Manila-Singapore[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
whse., entry point, c.l...lb. .08¾- —
lb. .08¾- —
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold and bold, pale, scraped, bskts., same basis..lb. .15 - —
extra bold, sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12¾- —
pale chips, bold, same basis, lb. .13 - —
nubs, WCB, same basis...lb. .13¾- —
seeds, dust, same basis...lb. .08¾- —
SG, same basis.....lb. .10¼- —
small chips, same basis..lb. .11¾- —
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .23¾- —
mixed, same basis.....lb. .17¾- —
chips, small, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
cuttings of split, same basis. lb. .19¼- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Gum copal, l.c.l., prices ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .35¾- —
A/C, same basis.....lb. .31¼- —
A/D, same basis.....lb. .28¾- —
A/E, same basis.....lb. .25¾- —
B, same basis.....lb. .34¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .28¾- —
D, same basis.....lb. .25¾- —
E, same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
F, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
Singapore,[1] No. 1, c.s., c.l..lb. .30¾- —
2, bgs., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
3, bgs., same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
chips, cs., same basis....lb. .23½- —
dust, bgs., same basis...lb. .13 - —
seeds, cs., same basis....lb. .17¾- —
Gum, dammar, l.c.l., prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Elemi,[1] cns., c.l., ex dock or whse. entry port..lb. .09½- .09¾
Ester, gum-rosin, type,[1,4] dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. England States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .1185- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ill., etc.....lb. .1210- —
other points, same basis, lb. .1285- —
wood rosin type (formerly designated as "ordinary"), dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc.....lb. .095 - —
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Ghatti, bgs.....lb. .25 - .40
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .15 - .46
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse..lb. .18 - —
80%, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
dust, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .24 - —
No. 1, extra, same basis..lb. .34 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 2, extra, same basis...lb. .30 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
x, same basis.....lb. .36 - —
2x, same basis.....lb. .49 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .77 - —
bush, assorted, same basis.lb. .35 - —
bold, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
bright, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
chips, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
dark, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
white, chips, pale, same basis, lb. .20¾- —
extra, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
dust, pale, same basis...lb. .20¾- —
extra, No. 1, same basis..lb. .43 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3 same basis.....lb. .30 - —
Superior No. 1, same basis.. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .65¾- —
4x, same basis.....lb. .66 - —
5x, same basis.....lb. 1.50 - —
Gum kauri, l.c.l., prices are ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. .60 - .65
Mastic, cs.....lb. 3.00 Nom.
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .60 - .65
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .11½- .13
tears, cs.....lb. .18 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac,[1] cs.....lb. .99½- —
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talba, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 2, cs.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
No. 3, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse..lb. .06 - —
powdered .....lb. .07¼- —

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- In the case of individuals, it has attractive opportunities in its technical, sales and manufacturing departments.
- Your inquiry will be treated in the strictest confidence — just as we shall expect you to treat our identity which will be disclosed promptly to any principals.

We realize that this is a very generalized advertisement, but we mean it to be so. We are assuming that those in whom we would be interested are now ready to put their time against ours in exploring the possibilities of making the results of their efforts to date more secure in the coming competitive markets. Address: STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL P. O. Box 888, Grand Central Annex, New York 17, N. Y.

Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald.....ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N.Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kan., frt. equald..ton.10.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Okla.., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equal. ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas; Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kan.; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N.Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plastercо, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Tex.; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Tex.; frt. equald....ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald, ton. 9.00 - —
Gypsum, terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y.. works..ton.12.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla., works, ton.12.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs .....lb. .57 - .60
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 2.95 - 4.00
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .41 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .40 - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .37 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .36 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .32 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .30 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .17½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
red, No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb .14½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,6] 25% tan, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .21 - .22
Heptane,[1] 50°-100° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - .55
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[1,6] tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .24 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .25 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .36 - —
Hexane,[1] 60°-70° C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- .11
Hexane, laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .18 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - .55
Hexanol, normal, dms.. l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots., oz.15.00 -25.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 4.50 - 4.75
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .56 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.....lb. .10½- .12
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No prices
Hydrastine, alkaloid, bots.....oz.20.00 -25.00
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 -22.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.29.00 -32.00
Hydrastinine, 10-gr. bots.....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide,[6] USP, bbls., lb. .03¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River, or West coast via Panama Canal..lb. .15½- .18½
Hydroquinone, bbls.. dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 8.50 - 9.00
dms., extra, ret'able, dlvd....lb. 4.50 - —
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots..oz.50.00 -70.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.16.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.16.00 -20.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.16.00 -20.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .42 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .24 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l....lb. .30 - —
Hyssop, bgs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30

I

Icthammol, NF, bots.....lb. 2.45 - —
Indian red (see Red, Indian)
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.30
synth., paste, bots.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.23.00 -24.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.28¼- —
resubl., 5-lb. bots.. jars.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs.....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
25-lb. jars or fib. dms.....lb. 4.20 - —
Ipecac[6] root, bgs.....lb. No prices
powd., bgs.....lb. No prices
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .26 - .28
powd., 60-80 mesh, bbls..lb. .32 - .33
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
powd., 60-80 mesh, bbls..lb. 40 - .50
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
solut., USP IX, 100-lb. cbys.lb. .17 - —
50-lb. djns.....lb. .18 - —
Iron chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - 6.85
cryst., tech., bbls., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 4.00 - 6.00
USP X, lump, bbls.....lb. .07 - .08½
solut., 42 be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05½- .06
djns., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, gran., dms., lb. .70 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
Glycerophosphate, bbls.....lb. 3.30 - 3.40
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.52 - —
Hypophosphite, bbls., dms...lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.32
Naphthenate,[6] 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .83 - .85
powd., cns.....lb. .52 - —
kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cns..lb. .54 - .57
Pyrophosphate, gran., cns...lb. .59 - .62
Reduced, 90%, kgs.....lb. .65 - .75
Resinate,[2,5] 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms..lb. .17½- —
Sulphate, tanh. (see Cooperas, and Ferric sulphate).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .05½- .11
Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .10¾- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls, dms.lb. .33 - .38
scales, dms.....lb. .49 - .52
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- .26½
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .23½- .25½
Isobornyl acetate, cns., works.lb. .85 - .90
Isobutyl acetate,[6] dms., works.lb. No prices
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. No prices
Isoeugenol, cns., works.....lb. 4.05 - 4.25
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .58
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate,[6] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .11½- .12
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works..lb. .35 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .38 - .39
Resin, lump, cns.....lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, dom., bgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.15

K

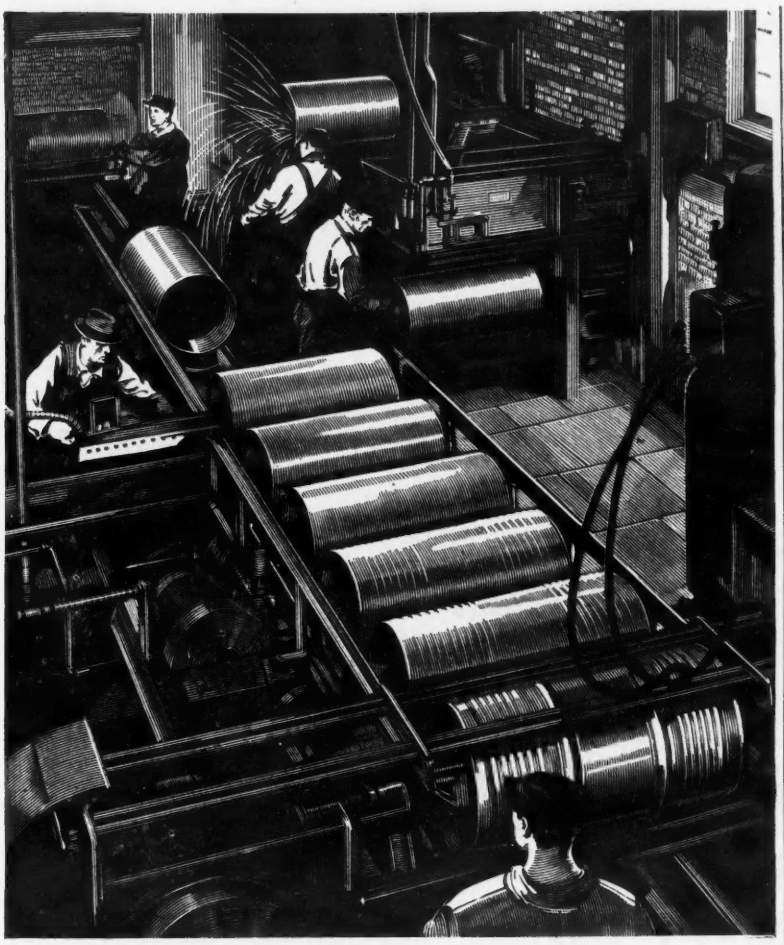
Kamala, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 41-44 w.w., tanks..gal. .04½- —
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks... gal. .071 - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., tanks. gal. .04½- —
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 w.w., tanks, gal. .04⅝- —
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks....gal. .065 - .0765
46 w.w., tanks.....gal. .0725- .07875
San Francisco, tanks.....gal. .11½- —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10

L

Ladyslipper root, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,6] pure, ref., trcs.....lb. .1522½- —
prime steam, trcs.....lb. .1448- —
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.05
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Cyprus, bls.....lb. .24 - .24½
Greek, bls.....lb. No stocks
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .16½- .17
Turkish, bls.....lb. .20 Nom.
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.lb. .75 - .80
ordinary, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
select, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Lead, acetate,[1] white, broken, bbls..lb. .12¾- —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12¾- —
gran., powd., bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
Arsenate,[1,6] basic, powder, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l.....lb. .12 - .12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18½- .23½
l.c.l.....lb. .19 - .23
standard, paste, cns., c.l.lb. .05¾- .06
l.c.l.....lb. .06 - .06¼
powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l..lb. .11 - .11½
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .16 - .20
l.c.l.....lb. .16½- .20½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18 - .23
l.c.l.....lb. .18½- .23½
½-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .21 - .25
¼-lb. ctns., l.c.l.....lb. .21½- .25½

Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .07½- —



STEEL DRUMS FOR WAR WILL SERVE PEACE, TOO

The conversion of steel sheets into sturdy drums for the safe, economical packaging and shipment of vital replacement parts and an ever-increasing variety of manufactured products other than the familiar liquids — gasoline, oil, chemicals — is another of those serviceable applications of this most versatile of our metals that has contributed mightily to the winning of the war and that holds such useful promise in the peaceful world before us.

Skilled men manning machines of ingenious design carry this operation through from flat steel sheets to finished drums at a pace that would make the old-time cooper blink with amazement. By the millions steel drums, barrels, other containers come off the lines of the J&L Steel Barrel Company and other barrel plants. Here is production of handmade quality with machine speed; the steady rhythm of progress that is a symbol of American ingenuity and enterprise.

JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA
J&L STEEL
FOURTH LARGEST STEEL MANUFACTURER

WAR DRUMS

"Canning" airplane engines for shipment is becoming commonplace practice. Starters, generators, instruments and cylinders are among the items now packed with desiccants in hermetically sealed steel drums to afford complete protection against breakage, dust and moisture during shipment by sea or air, or storage in transit. This new technique, developed by J&L Steel Barrel Company with Air Technical Service Command, has become of increasing military importance, now that total war has moved into the salt-laden humidity and heat of the Pacific climate, which, overnight, breeds sporadic growths of fungi and mildews.

Other "canned" war items for which J&L Steel Barrel Company has made special containers are bagged powder, smoke pots, 75mm. shells. The barrel company also developed a large, smokeless powder box and produced them in quantity. Bomb fins and bomb fin crates are other war products of J & L barrel plants in addition to their regular line of products.

Mortar shell program was speeded by J&L Steel Barrel Company's development of new mass production precision technique for making base discs for 4.2-inch mortar shells, at half cost of handmade discs.

Army chapel seats, oil drums with planks laid across them, in a tent, held many personnel on the European Front, until the boys built a church with salvaged materials, wrote Maj. J. H. Cook to LIFE magazine.

Empty drums for GI bathtubs are popular in S. Pacific, also for heating stoves and, locked end to end, as storm culverts.

How to retain glycerine, which has a genius for seeping out of tightest coopered wooden barrel, was answered about 1906 by appearance in Europe of a steel barrel built along bulgy lines of familiar wooden barrel. American petroleum industry, with products having a highly seepy nature, was quick to adopt new container. But the bulge or "bilge" shaped barrel soon had a formidable rival, the drum type barrel, with straight sides, embossed hoops, to strengthen and make rolling easier.

Demand for "one-trippers," or containers that need not be returned, opened wide a door to endless new uses for the light-weight, inexpensive steel drum, as the bilge type steel barrel must be made of heavy steel to maintain its barrel-like contours.

Barrels from strip mills, as well as from forests, from steel barrel plants, as well as from cooperage shops is the course barrels have traversed in 40 years. Today barrels made of steel sheets are produced with special presses and machinery (see illustration), as against the method of skilled coopers, building each barrel by hand. J&L Steel Barrel Company has plants of most modern type in Bayonne, Cleveland, Kansas City, Lake Charles, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Port Arthur, St. Louis.

Lead, blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., divd. E.....lb. .07¾- —
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. lb. .08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms.....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, bots.....lb. 2.80 - —
jars .....lb. 2.69 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.lb. .22½- —
Metal,[18] (see Protective Coatings Materials market).
Metallic paste, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Napthenate,[6] 24%-30% Pb., dms. lb. .14¼- .17½
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .17¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls. lb. .23 - .26
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
other points.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts in Ore. and Wash..lb. .10⅜- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .09½- —

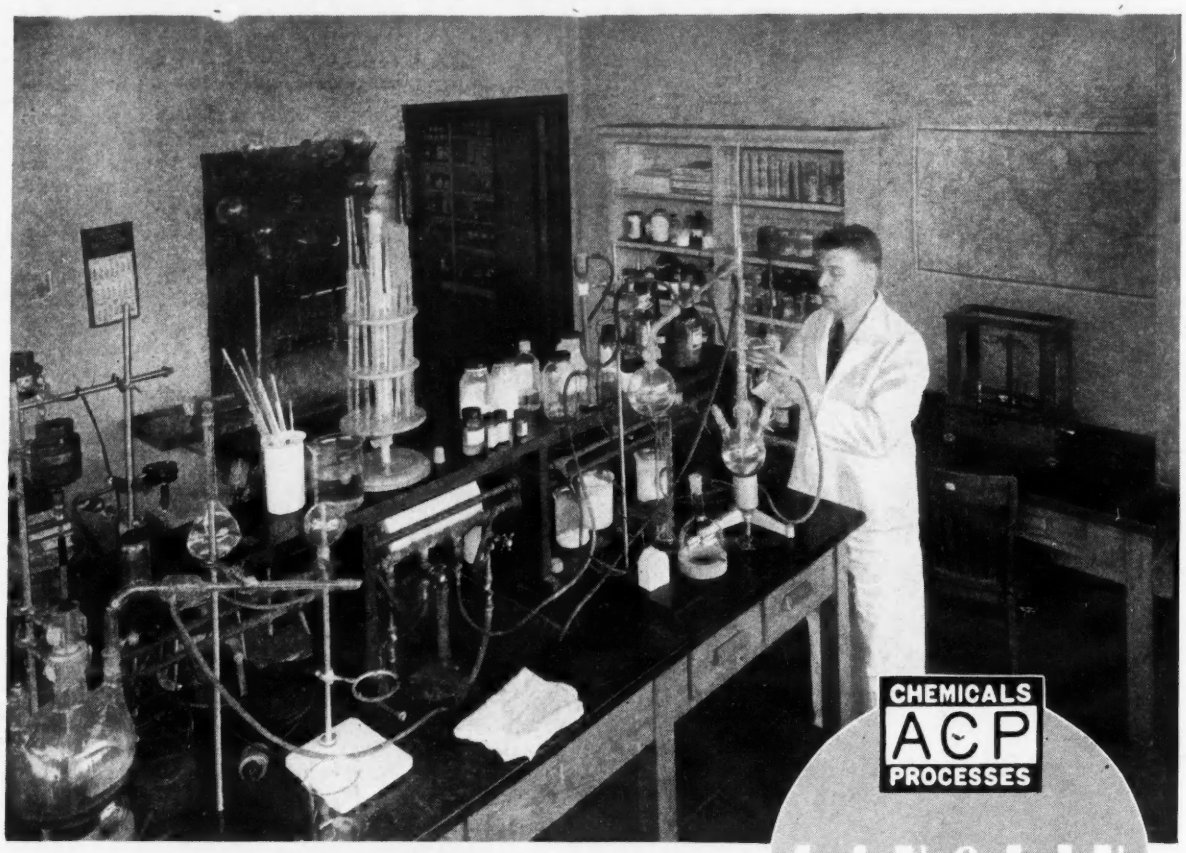
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., smaller lots, Ala., etc., lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
in oil, kgs.....lb. .14 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., divd. Ala., etc..lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
smaller lots, divd. Ala., lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
other points.....lb. .10¾- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
Resinate, precip.,[6] 23.3% Pb., dms..lb. .17½- —
Silicate, bgs.....lb. .0730- .0780
Soyate, 26.15% Pb., dms.....lb. .22¼- —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .33
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, 10% Pb., dms.....lb. .06¼- —
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11½- —

Lead titanate, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, E. frt. alld. lb. .11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¾- —
White, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., divd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo..lb. .08½- —
divd. other points...lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., divd. Ariz., etc...lb. .08¾- —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
basic sulphate, dry, bbls., c.l., divd. Ariz., etc..lb. .07½- —
other points.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., divd. Ariz., etc.lb. .08 - —
other points.....lb. .07½- —
in oil, consumers, kgs.....lb. .13¼- .13¾
dealers, kgs.....lb. .11¾- .11⅞
painters, kgs.....lb. .12¾- .13¼
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.....lb. .25¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26½- .45
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l..lb. .39½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .40¾- .50
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .25¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26½- .45
vegetable, pure, bots, 100 lbs. lb. 2.75 - —
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb. .25 - .72
powd., bbls.....lb. .60 - .88
Root, Indian, bls.....lb. .12 - .14
powder, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Russian, bls.....lb. .12 - .18
Spanish, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Turkish, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk: Adams, Mass. ton. 8.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —

Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Berkley, W. Va..ton. 7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va..ton. 7.65 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 6.90 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 6.90 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 7.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.....ton.13.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 7.65 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 7.65 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass..ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N.Y.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton.10.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va..ton. 9.15 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Keystone, Ala. .....ton.10.65 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.65 - —
Le Roy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 9.00 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich...ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D....ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 9.15 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 9.15 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco Cal..ton.16.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 8.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 9.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass..ton.10.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 9.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.10.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton.10.00 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen[6] 20.5% N. (see Ammonia nitrate-limestone).
Linalool, cns.....lb. 7.25 - 8.00
Linalyl acetate, cns.....lb. 3.60 - 3.75
Linden flowers with leaves, bls., lb. .90 - 1.00
Linseed meal,[1] 34%, bulk, c.l.ton.45.00 - —
32%, bulk, c.l.....ton.43.00 - —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., divd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .08¼- —
other points.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .08¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .06 - —
other points.....lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09¼- —
other points.....lb. .09 - —
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.92 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs....lb. 1.25 - 1.80
Chloride, jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.76
Cirate, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.41
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars.....lb. 1.25 - 1.46
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
jars .....lb. 5.05 - —
Stearate, fib. dms., 3 tons, works..lb. .50 - —
Lithopone,[1,4] ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
titanated,[4] (high-strength), bgs., c.l..lb. .0560- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610- —
Lithopone, c.l., divd. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l. ex. whse. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks. .oz.25.50 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .34 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .32 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .17 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l....lb. .28 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .26 - —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .23½- —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .23 - —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .21½- —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .39½- .44½
Lovage, American (ligusticum actae folium), root, bls..lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Lupulin, NF, 1940 crop, tins.lb.14.00 -16.00
Lycopodium, USP, cs.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00

M

Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs.....lb. .77 Nom.
Banda, cs.....lb. .98 Nom.
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .62 Nom.
No. 1, bgs.....lb. .60 Nom.
broken, bgs.....lb. .55 Nom.



WHERE

ACP LANOLIN

Refining Process Was Developed

LANOLIN

Our chemists set out to find a way to refine wool grease and retain a maximum of the natural beneficial qualities.

ACP Lanolin is the result. It not only is superior in these features but it sustains a smooth consistency, is light in color, always has a high melting point, possesses a mild odor and meets the exacting requirements of discriminating manufacturers. No acids or solvents are used in the refining process.

ACP Lanolin (both Hydrous and Anhydrous) is used principally for pharmaceutical purposes and cosmetics (in normal times).

ACP Lanolin, Technical, is used in lubricants, drawing compounds, cutting oils, rust-proofing materials and for many other purposes.

ACP interest in Lanolin originated in 1939 when our chemist developed the ACP process for recovering wool grease from scouring liquor—a method now in use in many scouring mills.

We have facilities for producing large quantities promptly. Our Research Laboratories and skilled Technicians will be glad to assist you in furthering the use of Lanolin in new developments or suggesting its proper application in your present products.

AMERICAN CHEMICAL PAINT CO.
AMBLER ACP PENNA.

Madder, Dutch, bbls.	lb.	.24 - .30
Magnesia arsenate,[1,5] dms.	lb.	.153 - .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works.	lb.	.26 - —
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., Zone 1.	lb.	.06¼- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.	lb.	.07¼- —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1.	lb.	.07¼- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.	lb.	.08½- —
kgs., c.l., Zone 1.	lb.	.08¾- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.	lb.	.09¾- —
USP, bgs., c.l., Zone 1.	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.	lb.	.09 - —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1.	lb.	.08¼- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.	lb.	.09¼- —
kgs., c.l., Zone 1.	lb.	.09¾- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.	lb.	.10¾- —

Magnesia carbonate prices, basis Phillipsburg, N. J., and Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, Pa.; l.c.l. prices ¼c. lower, Zone 2, store delivery; store door delivery, both zones. Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I.; Zone 2, remainder of U. S.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd., flake, bbls., c.l., works.	lb. ton.	.12¾- — 32.00 - —
l.c.l., works.	ton.	39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.20 - .21
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	.29 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns.	lb.	1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.33 - .35
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).		
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works.	lb.	1.00 - 1.35
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls.	lb.	.60 - —
Silicate (see Talc).		
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.08 - .09
Stearate, ctns.	lb.	.31 - .32
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).		
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts.	lb.	.37 - —
smaller lots.	lb.	.42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bags, mines, Calif.	ton.	58.75 - —
dead-burnt,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash.	ton.	22.00 -32.00
Maleic anhydride,[6] dms., c.l.	lb.	.25 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.26 - —
Malva flowers, black, bls.	lb.	No stocks
blue, bls.	lb.	No stocks
Leaves, bls.	lb.	.38 - .40
Manaca root, bls.	lb.	.23 - .24
Mandrake root, bls.	lb.	.23 - .25
Manganese acetate, dms.	lb.	.25½- —
Arsenate,[6] bgs.	lb.	.12 - .12¼
Borate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls.	lb.	.19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.	lb.	.15 - .18
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works.	ton.	74.00 - —
smaller lots, works.	ton.	77.00 -82.00
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	74.00 - —
smaller lots, works.	ton.	77.00 -82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	71.75 - —
l.c.l., works.	ton.	74.75 -79.75
paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.	ton.	73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	3.05 - —
100-lb. lots.	lb.	3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.26 - —
Iodide, bots.	lb.	5.70 - —
jars	lb.	5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms.	lb.	.20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls.	lb.	.22 - —
Naphthenate,[6] 6% Mn, dms.	gal.	.16 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls.	lb.	.09 - .10½
precip., dms.	lb.	.14½- .15½
Soyate, 8.2% Mn. dms.	lb.	.22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works,	lb.	No stocks
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs.	lb.	.04 - .05
fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East.	ton.	59.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis, or Balto. or Cincinnati...	ton.	68.50 - —
industrial grade, 80%, bgs.	lb.	.05 - .05¾
Tallate, 4% Mn, dms.	lb.	.09 - —
Mangrove bark,[1] E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock, U. S. ports.	ton.	67.50 - —
Manna, flake, cs.	lb.	No stocks
Mannitol,[6] com'l, bbls., works.	lb.	.35 - .40
reagent, cs. or multiples, works.	lb.	.85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.	lb.	No stocks
California, French type, new crop, bls., Pacific Coast.	lb.	.35 - .36
Chilean, bls.	lb.	.18 - .18½
Matico leaves, bls.	lb.	.22 - .29
Menadione, USP, bots.	gram.	.10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, cns.	lb.	7.75 - 8.00
synthetic, tech., cns.	lb.	5.00 - 6.00
USP, laevo, cns.	lb.	13.00 - —
racemic, cns.	lb.	8.60 - 9.15
Menthyl salicylate, tins.	lb.	3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs.	lb.	.70 - .72
30%, pails.	lb.	1.30 - —
50%, pails.	lb.	1.88 - 1.90
Mercury bichloride[3] (see Corrosive sublimate).		
Bisulphate,[2] dms.	lb.	2.59 - 2.61
Chloride,[3] (see Calomel).		
Mercury cyanide,[2] cryst., powd.	lb.	3.86 - —
Iodide,[2] red, NF, dms., kgs.	lb.	4.30 - —
yellow, fib. dms., kgs.	lb.	4.38 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).		
Oxide,[3] red, NF (see Red precipitate).		
yellow, USP, fib. dms.	lb.	2.94 - 2.96
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).		
Mercury and chalk,[2] dms.	lb.	1.68 - 1.70
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12 - —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.10½- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in.	pkg.	3.00 - —
Gold X+, deep, 23, 3⅜x3⅜ in.,	pkg.	15.00 - —
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.	pkg.	3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls.	lb.	1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs.	lb.	.65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.	lb.	.70 - —
Methanol,[1,2,6] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.,	gal.	.63 - .66
l.c.l., same basis.	gal.	.73 - .76
tanks, same basis.	gal.	.60 - —

Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside drums included. Prices W. of Miss. R. 3c. higher.

synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld.	gal.	.31 - —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd.	gal.	.34 - —
3, frt. alld.	gal.	.38 - —
4, frt. alld.	gal.	.38 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd.	gal.	.36 - —
2, frt. alld.	gal.	.43 - —
3, dlvd. S. F. and L. A.,	gal.	.41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd.	gal.	.51¼- —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld.	gal.	.24 - —
2, frt. alld.	gal.	.27 - —
3, frt. alld.	gal.	.29 - —
4, frt. alld.	gal.	.29 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., S. C. Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., and Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles and San Francisco. Zone 4—Ariz., Calif. (with exception of Los Angeles and San Francisco), Ida., Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, and Wash. Buyers in zone 4 have the option of buying at the delivered zone 4 price or at the zone 3 price, f.o.b. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.0750- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0875- .0975
smaller cont., dlvd.	lb.	.1475- —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1150- —
l.c.l., 10-dm. lots, dlvd.	lb.	.1275- .1375
smaller cont., dlvd.	lb.	.1875- —
Acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss.	lb.	.10½- .12
W. of Miss.	lb.	.11½- .12
l.c.l., E. of Miss.	lb.	.11 - .14
W. of Miss.	lb.	.12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.	lb.	.09½- —
W. of Miss.	lb.	.10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss.,	lb.	.07 - .09
W. of Miss.	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.	lb.	.07½- .11
W. of Miss.	lb.	.08½- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.	lb.	.06 - —
W. of Miss.	lb.	.07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt alld.	lb.	.30½- —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms. incl., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld.	gal.	.66 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	gal.	.76 - —
tanks, same basis.	gal.	.60 - —

Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms. extra, c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld.	gal.	.63 - —
Methyl acetone, nat., Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 2, same basis.	gal.	.65 - —
Zone 3, same basis.	gal.	.67 - —
Zone 4, same basis.	gal.	.69 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis.	gal.	.66 - —
Zone 2, same basis.	gal.	.83 - —
Zone 3, same basis.	gal.	.70 - —
Zone 4, same basis.	gal.	.83 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis.	gal.	.60 - —
Zone 2, same basis.	gal.	.62 - —
Zone 3, same basis.	gal.	.64 - —
zone 4, same basis..	gal.	.64½- —

Natural methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1.	gal.	.51 - —
Zone 2.	gal.	.52 - —
Zone 3.	gal.	.53½- —
Zone 4.	gal.	.54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.	gal.	.54½- —
Zone 2.	gal.	.57 - —
Zone 3.	gal.	.58 - —
Zone 4.	gal.	.59½- —
tanks, Zone 1.	gal.	.43 - —
Zone 2.	gal.	.44½- —
Zone 3.	gal.	.45½- —
Zone 4.	gas.	.45½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).		
Anthranilate, bots, 100-lb. lots,	lb.	2.50 - 2.60
25-lb. lots.	lb.	2.35 - 2.65
Benzoate,[6] cns.	lb.	.55 - 1.00
Bromide, cns.	lb.	.75 - .80
cyls.	lb.	.65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, cyls., 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders,	lb.	.32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl.	lb.	.36 - —
50 to 400 lbs., mach. mfrs. and jobbers.	lb.	.36 - —
service men and consumers.	lb.	.40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers.	lb.	.31 - —
service men and consumers.	lb.	.36 - .40

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship. point; prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders; 20-lb. cylinders, 10c. per pound higher.

Cinnamate, cns.	lb.	1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.	lb.	.89 - —
Iodide, bots.	lb.	4.00 - 4.15
Methyl lactate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	No stocks
Oleate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.35 - —
Salicylate,[1] dms., 500 lbs.	lb.	.36 - —
25-50 lbs.	lb.	.37 - .38
Methylamyl ketone, cns., dms., works.	lb.	.30 - .33
Methylcellulose, special, vis. (4,000 cps.) fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld.	lb.	.60 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.65 - .70

What comes off the end of your customer's brush depends on what you put into your product.

* * *

Run your eye over the list above and see if you don't agree that these features are *all* mighty important to you or your customers.

* * *

You get all 14 of these properties from one pigment — Basic Carbonate White Lead!

* * *

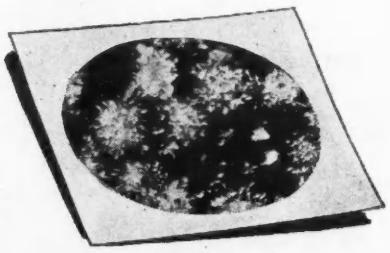
A number of the advantages White Lead imparts to paint come from its unique ability to form "lead soaps" — as explained at the right.

* * *

Look into the many ways White Lead helps make better house paint.

* * *

Our technical staff will be glad to advise how Dutch Boy Basic Carbonate White Leads fit into formulations. Their recommendations are backed up by 28 years of outdoor exposure tests — the longest continuous paint fence experience on record.



Lead Soaps Give These "Pluses"

Many of White Lead's advantages in paint-making result from the "lead soaps" formed when this pigment reacts with oil. As shown in the photomicrograph above, each fibrous lead soap structure has a nucleous, from which radiate multiple projections. These soap formations mechanically reinforce the paint film, giving it greater toughness and weather resistance.

They also allow movement all along their intermeshing projections. This action helps prevent the ruptures to which a hard unyielding film is subject—improves both elasticity and adhesion.

The tendency of White Lead to react with linseed oil also explains why this pigment wets easily and thus mixes and grinds well.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY — *New York, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, St. Louis, San Francisco; Boston (National-Boston Lead Co.); Pittsburgh (National Lead & Oil Co. of Penna.); Philadelphia (John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.)*

DUTCH BOY *Basic Carbonate* **WHITE LEADS**

Methylcellulose, standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib, ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld. lb. .53 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .58 - .63
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .29 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, USP, kgs.100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., wks..lb. .18 - .28
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone,[6] dms., dlvd. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone,[6] dms., c.l., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
dlvd..lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns...lb. No stocks
Methylpentanediol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
1 and 5-gal. cont., works..lb. .20½- .22½
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.48.50 - —
roofing, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.00 -32.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.35.50 -37.50
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 -32.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.35.50 -37.50
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 -32.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.35.00 -37.50
80 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton,37.50 -40.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.41.50 -43.00
graphite, bulk, Pa., mines.ton.80.00 - —
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld E..lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E..lb. .04¾- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .04½- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05¼- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb .05½- —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .06½- —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder,[1,7] skimmed, roller, bulk, Zone A, bbls..lb. .14 - .14½
Zone B.....lb. .13½- .14
spray, bulk, Zone A.....lb. .14½- —
Zone B.....lb. .14¼- —
whole, roller, bbls.....lb. .29 - .32
spray, bbls.....lb. .30 - .34½
Skimmed milk powder zones are:—B, Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H., N. Y., Pa., R. I., and Vt.; A, all other States.
Milk sugar,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26¾- .27¼
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses,[1,6] blackstrap, tanks, works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2.....gal. .18½- —
Area 3.....ton.26.00 - —
Area 4.....ton.29.00 - —
Area 5.....ton.34.60 - —
Area 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area 3, Calif.; Area 4, Colo., Idaho., Kan., Mont., Neb. (excepting Grand Island), S. D., Utah, Ore., Wash., Wyo.; Area 5, In., Md., Mich., Minn., Grand Island, Neb., Ohio, Wis.
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[1,6] kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 2.00
Trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%, lb. .64 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .09
Monoethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .35 - —
Monomethylamine, dms. ..lb. .65 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 2.40 - 2.90
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromine, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs..oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works...lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots., oz. No stocks
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.10
25 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more.. lb. 1.40 - 2.00
25 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Muskroot, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs., lb. .16¼- .17
yellow, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18¼
Montana, brown, bgs.....lb. .07½- .08
oriental, bgs.....lb. .06½- .07
yellow, bgs.....lb. .1450- .1600
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
Myrobalans,[1,6] J1, whole, U.S. ports, ex dock..ton.55.00 - —
J2 .....ton.48.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene,[2,6] crude, dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .031 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0275- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .0325- —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .0335- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .08¼- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis...lb. .08¾- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms.....lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nephenlinesyenite, glass grade, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.15.50 - —
Nephelinesyenite in bgs. is priced $2 per ton above the bulk quotations.
Neroline, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[6,5] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms.....lb. No stocks
Oxide,[6,5] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6,5] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs. to dealers, frt. alldwed over 96 lbs..lb. .3660- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. 1.015 - —
Nicotinamide,[6] USP, dms....kilo.13.25 -13.55
Niketham ide, bots., cbys.....lb.12.00 -17.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., l.c.l., works, dry weight..lb. .28 - —
5-6, 40-60 cps., same basis, lb. .27 - —
ester-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., l.c.l., works, dry weight..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-20 cps. and higher, bbls., l.c.l., works, dry weight..lb. .25 - —
Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks..lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solut.,[6] tanks....ton N.108.21 - —
Prices adjusted to ammonia sulphate basis from ports, and anhydrous ammonia basis, Hopewell, Va.
Nitrogenous process tankage,[1] bulk, works..unit-ton. 3.15 - 3.50
Sewage sludge,[1] bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.60 + .40 - -3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bots.....lb. .24 - .26
Nitropropane I, dms., works...lb. .25 - —
II, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[6] Aleppo, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Chinese, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Nutmegs,[1,7] West Indian, No. 1, futures..lb. .34¼- .34¾
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .08½- .09
powder, bbls., bgs.....lb. .12 - .13

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
Octane,[1] 100°C-140°C, industrial, grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .15¼- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.3.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal,[6] tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Oil, almond, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
Bitter, F.P.C., bots.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
USP, bots.....lb. No prices
Sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.65
Angelica root, bots.....lb.125.00 -140.00
Seed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns.....lb. No stocks
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .45 - .55
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.25
Babassu,[1,7] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.65
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns..lb. 1.55 - 1.75
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 4.25
natural, Brazilian, cns....lb.10.00 -10.25
Italian, cns.....lb. 9.00 - 9.50
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb. No stocks
rectified, cns.....lb. No stocks
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns.....lb. No stocks
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.25 Nom.
redistilled, USP X, cns.....lb. 2.40 Nom.
Calamus, cns.....lb.22.00 -25.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns..lb. No stocks
white, cns.....lb. No stocks
Cananga, native, cns.....lb.12.00 -12.75
rectified, cns.....lb.14.00 -15.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum, oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns.....lb.15.75 -16.00
Cardamom, bots.....lb.17.50 -18.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. No stocks
Castor,[1,7] blown, ret. dms., c.l. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l., lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
cns. .....lb. .15¾- .17¾
dms., c.l.....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .12 - —
dehyd., bodied, dms., c.l....lb. .1790- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1830- —
tanks .....lb. .1750- —

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Oil, castor, dehyd., unbodied, dms., c.l..lb. 16.90 - —
tanks .....lb. .1650- —
No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .09¼- .09¾
l.c.l. .....lb. .10½- .11
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12½- .12¾
l.c.l. .....lb. .13 - .13¼
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¾- .13
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¾- .14
Cedarleaf,[1] USP, cns.. dms..lb. 2.65 - —
Cedarwood, dms.....lb. .85 - .90
Celery, bots.....lb. 16.25 -20.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .70 - .75
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots.....lb. 32.00 -45.00
leaf, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Citronella, Ceylon.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Java, cns.....lb. No stocks
Clove, USP, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Coconut,[2,7] crude, Ceylon, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0885- —
Cochin type, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0935- —
Manila, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0835- —
ret. dms.....lb. .0885- .0985
edible, ex tax, dms.....lb. .0985- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms...gal. .85 - .88
tanks .....gal. .82 - .83
Codliver,[3] USP, bbls., dms.gal. 2.50 - 2.60
Coriander, bots.....lb. 28.50 -35.00
Corn,[1,7] crude, tanks, works.lb. .12¾- —
edible, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .16½- .16¾
tanks .....lb. .1502- —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .03½- —
Cottonseed,[1,7] cooking, l.c.l., ret. dms..lb. .16¼- —
crude, tanks, works.....lb. .12½- .13¼
foots, acid, 95%, tankcar, dlvd. E..lb. .07⅞- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E., lb. .03⅝- —
salad, l.c.l., ret. dms.....lb. .16½- —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Cubeb, cns.....lb. No prices
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. 10.00 -10.25
Cypress, bots.....lb. 5.00 -12.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Dillweed, dms.....lb. 4.65 - 4.75
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.40
Eucalyptus, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 4.50 Nom.
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Fishliver,[1,3] dms., less than 40,000 A units per gram... per million units. .14 - —
for each 1,000 additional A units up to 200,000 per gram..per million units. .001 - —
200,000 or more A units.... per million units. .30 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen)
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb. No prices
Bourbon, cns.....lb. 15.75 -16.00
Russian, cns.....lb. 16.50 -17.00
Turkish, (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb. 17.75 -20.00
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Guaiacwood, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 3.34
Herring,[1] crude, tanks, Pac. coast..lb. .089 - —
Juniper berries, dom., bots...lb. 9.00 - 9.25
Juniper tar, USP (see Juniper Tar).
Juniper wood, tech., cns.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Lard,[1,7] com., No. 1, bbls., c.l., lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls., c.l.....lb. .14½- —
Winter strained, bbls., c.l., lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls., c.l..lb. .16 - —
inedible, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15½- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. No prices
Lavandin, cns.....lb. No stocks
Lavender flower, French, cns.lb. 15.00 -16.00
Russian, cns.....lb. 11.00 -11.50
spike, Spanish, pure, cns..lb. 3.25 - 3.50
tech., cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Lemon, natural, USP, Calif., cns..lb. 3.25 - —
Messina,[1] cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Terpeneless, bots.....lb. 55.00 -60.00
Lemongrass, cns., dm.....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns.lb. No stocks
wood, Mexican, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Brazilian (see Bois de Rose).
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns...lb. 7.25 - 7.50
Mexican, cns.....lb 7.00 - 7.50
expressed, Jamaica, cns....lb. 12.50 -13.50
Linseed,[1,7] raw, dms., c.l...lb. .1550- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1600- .1660
tanks .....lb. .1470- —
tankwagon .....lb. .1470 —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 higher than raw.
Linseed,[7] replacement, dms., c.l. lb. .1400- .1550
tanks .....lb. .1320- .1470
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, extax, California, neutral, pale, 200-800 vis.. 2¾-4 pour, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ pour, plus tanks..gal. .07¼- .11⅛
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0.25 pour, tanks..gal. .25 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0-10 pour, tanks.. gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks...gal. .15 - .17½
Pa., bright stock, 140-150 vis., No. 8 color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .24 - .30½
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650, steam refd, tanks..gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks..gal. .27 - .31
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks gal. .28 - .33
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 4.65 - 5.00
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Menhaden,[1,7] crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .0890- —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l....lb. .1400- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1500- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1300- —
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns....lb. No stocks
Seed,[7] exp., dms., extra, l.c.l., lb. .14¾- —
Neatsfoot,[1,7] 15°, bbls., c.l..gal. 1.90 - —
20°, bbls., c.l.....gal. 1.80 - —
30°, bbls., c.l.....gal. 1.60 - —
pure, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15½- .16
Neroli, bots.....lb. 200.00 -325.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms....lb. 4.65 - 5.00
Oiticica,[1] liquid, dms.....lb. .24½- .25
Oleo,[1] extra, dms., Chicago..lb. .1304- —
prime, dms., Chicago.....lb. .1275- —
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.00 - —
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. No stocks
edible,[1] Calif., 3%-½% f.f.a., dms., extra, works..gal. 4.30 - 4.80
imported, dms.....gal. No stocks
foots, dms.....lb. No stocks

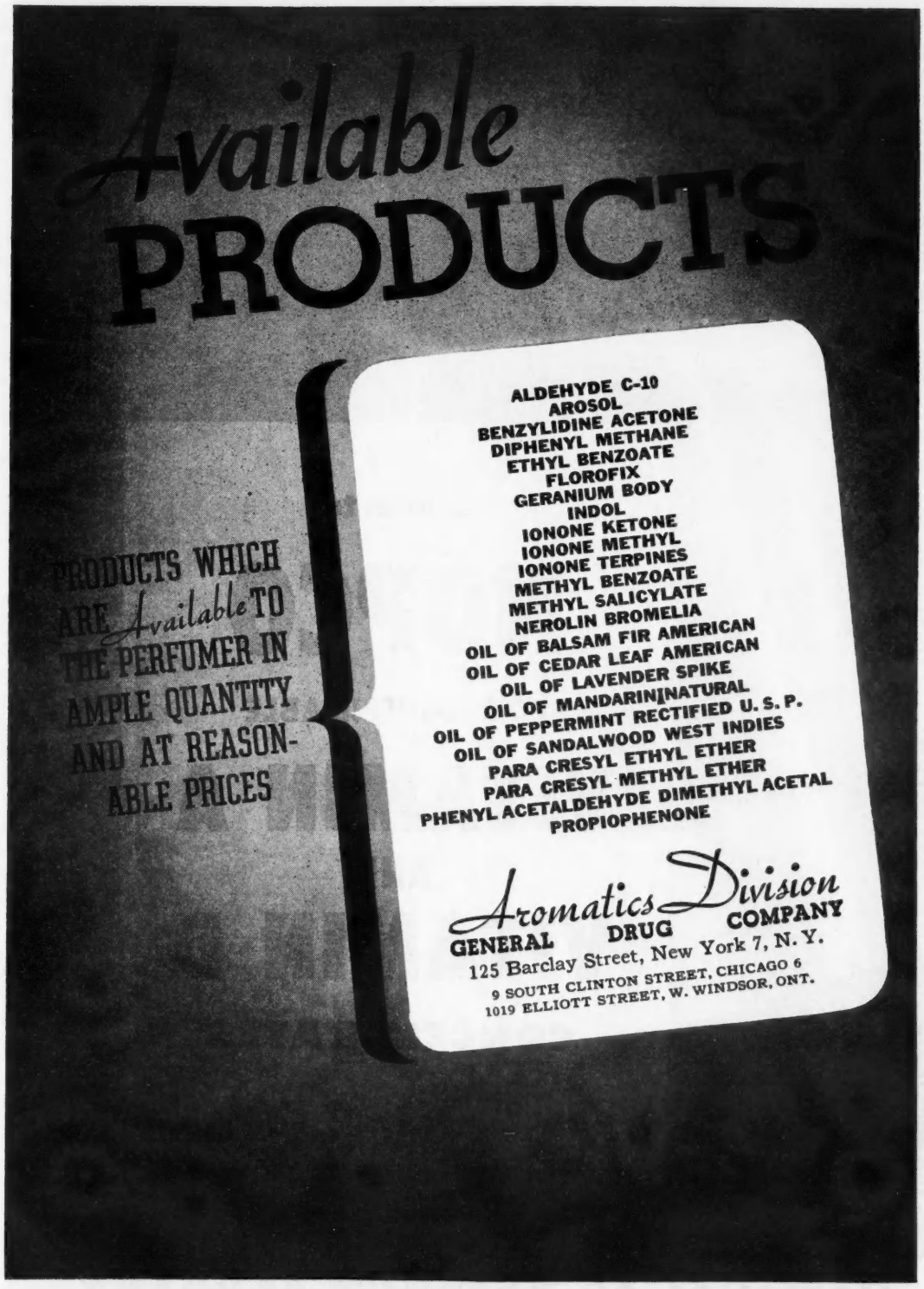
Oil, olive, sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
85% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. 1.25 - —
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns..lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Messina, coppers.....lb. No stocks
West Indian, cns.....lb. No stocks
sequiterpeneless, bots.....lb. 100.00 -112.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Palm,[1,7] Niger, dms.....lb. .0865- —
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Palmkernel,[1,7] crude, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0835 Nom.
Paraffin,[1] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.S..gal. .06⅝- .08⅛
320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G.S..gal. .08 - —
350° flash, 70-80 @ 100 vis., 0/10 pour, G.S..gal. .08 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind. ref'y..gal. .09½- —
100-110 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .08½- .15
10/25 pour, same basis..gal. .08¼- .09¾
Patchouli, cns.....lb. 20.00 Nom.
Peanut,[1,7] bleached, deod., tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .1501- —
crude, tanks, works.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb .08 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .04 - —
hydrogenated, tanks, dlvd. E., lb. .1573- .1575
Pennyroyal, dms., cns.....lb. No prices
import, cns.....lb. 3.65 - 3.70

Oil, peppermint,[1,7] natural, dms., lb. 7.25 - 7.50
redist., USP, dms.....lb. 7.75 - 8.05
Perilla, crude, dms.....lb. No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms., lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Pimento, berry, dms.....lb. 6.25 - 8.00
Leaf, cns.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Pine,[1,6] ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., gal. .63 - .63½
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....gal. .73 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .55 - —
Pineneedle, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Putty,[3] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmont., Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts .....gal. .19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting, Ind..gal. [6].34 - —
Boston, Providence....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal.....gal. .28 - —

[6] Extra for bbls., but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Rapeseed,[1,7] bulk, New Orleans, lb. .1156½- —
Red,[1,7] ret. bbls., c.l., dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies...lb. .13¼- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .14¼- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies.. lb. .12½- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .13¼- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .13 - —
double distilled, ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .15⅞- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .16⅞- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .16⅝- —
special non-ret. dms., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .16⅝- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .17⅝- —

Oil, red, double-dist., special, non-ret. dms., Texas and Okla..lb. .17½- —
Red oil prices for l.c.l. are ½ cent per pound higher for ton lots and 1 cent per pound higher for less than ton lots.
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz. No stocks
Rosemary, Spanish, cns., dms., lb. 1.25 - 1.60
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms...gal. .66 - —
2nd rectified, dms.....gal. .68 - —
3rd rectified, dms.....gal. .72 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 8.25
Sage, Spanish, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 5.00
Sandalwood, NF, cns.....lb. 6.75 - —
Mysore, cns, case lots...lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,3] tanks, Pac. coast..lb. .089 - —
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1400- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1500- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1300- —
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. .71 - 1.00
natural, cns., dms.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Savin, cns.....lb. No stocks
Savory, cns.....lb. 8.00 - —
Seal,[1] No. 1, tanks, Am. ports, lb. .089 - —
Sesame,[1,3] tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal. .2185- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .23 - .29
tanks, works.....gal. .15 - .18
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb. No stocks
Soybean,[1,7] clarified, dms....lb. .1296- .1336
tanks .....lb. .1256- —
crude, tanks, Decatur.....lb. .1175- —
deod., Winter, tanks.....lb. .1393- —
ret. dms.....lb. .1500- .1540
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07½- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.lb. .05½- —



Oil, soybean, refd., varnish, dms. lb. .1380- .1400
tanks .1340- .1347
Spearmint, dms. lb. 4.00 Nom.
Sperm, bleached, 38°, dms. lb. .1443- —
natural, 45°, dms. lb. .1310- —
Spruce,[1] cns., dms. lb. 2.65 - 3.54
Sunflower,[6] imp., ref. tanks. lb. .1438- —
semi-refined, tanks. lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns. lb. 4.00 - 5.00
South, cns. lb. 2.50 - 3.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works. ton. 53.65 -55.00
l.c.l., works. ton. 58.65 -63.65
tanks, works. ton. 40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works. lb. .05 - .05¼
l.c.l., works. lb. .05½- —
tanks, works. lb. .04½- —
Tallow,[2,5] acidless, bbls. lb. .14¼- —
tanks lb. .13⅜- —
Tansy, cns. lb. 4.50 Nom.
Tar,[1] pine, crude, dms., c.l., divd. E. cities. gal. .32⅜- —
l.c.l., works. gal. .29⅜- —
tanks, divd. E. cities. gal. .27 - —
rectified, USP, bbls. gal. .60½- —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns. lb. 2.35 - 2.50
white, cns. lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Tung,[1,7] dms., c.l. lb. .39 - .39½
l.c.l. lb. .40 - .41
tanks lb. .38⅜- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, rectified, USP, cns., dms. lb. .25 - —
Vetiver, Bourbon, bots. lb. 30.00 -32.00
Whale,[5] ref., natural, dms. lb. .1187 Nom.
winter bleached, dms. lb. .1232 Nom.
Wheat germ, dms. gal. 10.00 -13.50

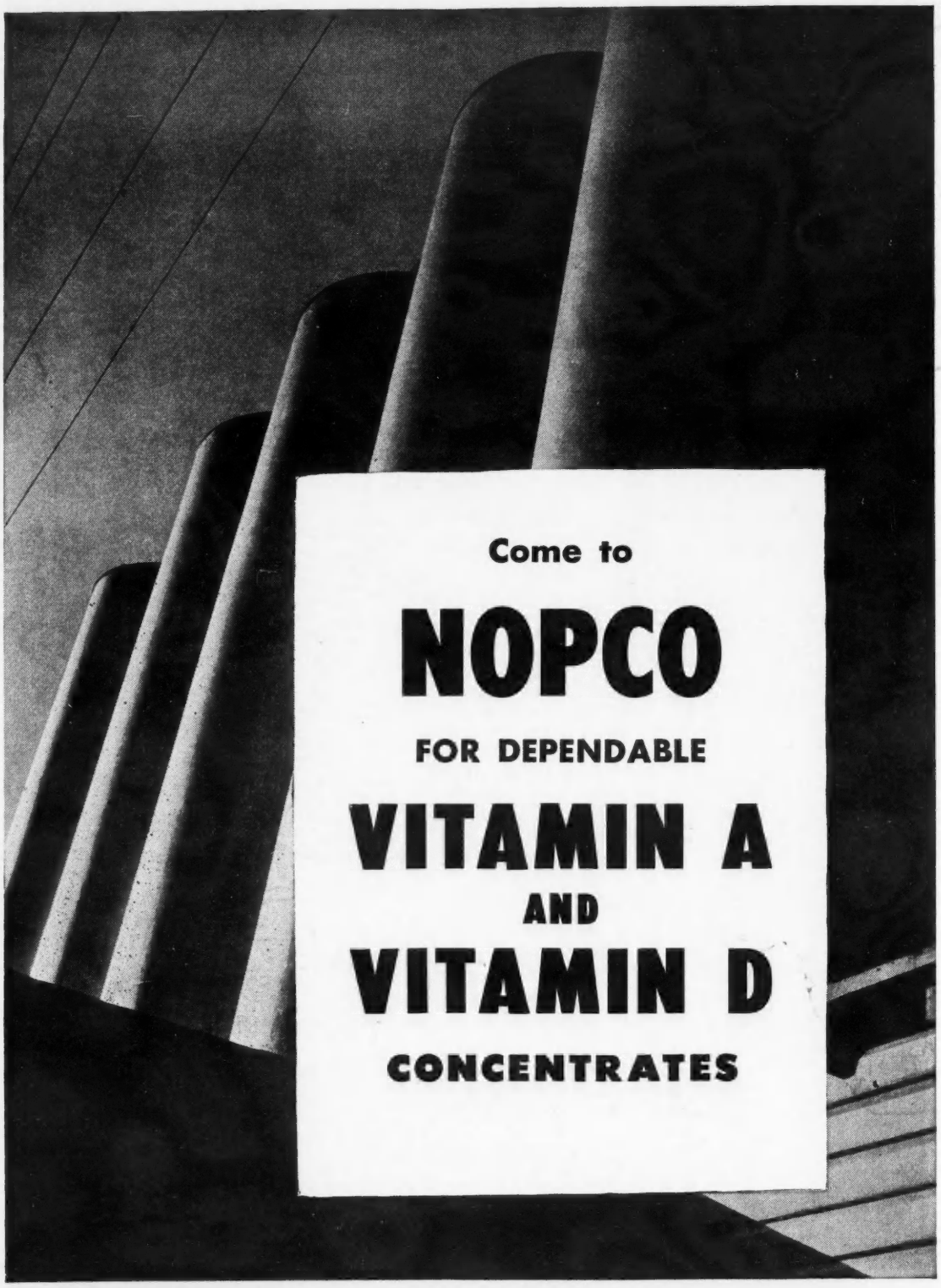
Oil, white mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .31 - —
l.c.l. gal. .34 - .38
65-75 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .32 - —
l.c.l. gal. .35 - .39
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., extra, c.l. gal. .34 - —
l.c.l. gal. .37 - .41
95/105 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. gal. .39 - .43
125/135 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .40 - —
l.c.l. gal. .43 - .47
145/155 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .42 - —
l.c.l. gal. .45 - .49
175/185 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .44 - —
l.c.l. gal. .47 - .51
200/210 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .47 - —
l.c.l. gal. .50 - .54
320/330 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .51 - —
l.c.l. gal. .54 - .58
335/345 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .51 - —
l.c.l. gal. .54 - .58
55, 70 and 85 vis., ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco. gal. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis. gal. .42 - .45
100 vis., 65 dms., San Francisco. gal. .49½- —
smaller lots, same basis. gal. .51½- .54½
145 vis., 65 dms., San Francisco. gal. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis. gal. .59 - .62
180 vis., 65 dms., San Francisco. gal. .60½- —
smaller lots, same basis. gal. .62½- .65½
340 vis., 65 dms., San Francisco. gal. .72 - —
smaller lots, same basis. gal. .74 - .77

Oil, wintergreen, natural, North, cns. lb. 6.50 - 7.00
South, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed,[1] cns. lb. 5.00 - 5.15
Wormwood, cns. lb. 4.85 - 5.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots. lb. 10.00 -10.50
Oleostearin,[1] dms., Chicago. lb. .1061- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines. ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works. ton. 9.50 - —
lumps, paper bags, c.l., works. ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, paper bgs., c.l., works. ton. 5.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots, lb. 13.00 - —
25-lb. lots. lb. 13.25 - —
smaller lots. lb. 13.50 -13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.
Orange, cadmium setenide, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works. lb. 1.50 - —
Dinitroanilin, toner[1] lb. 1.05 - —
Molybdate,[1,6] bbls. lb. .41 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner,[1] bbls., kgs., works. lb. .80 - 1.06
Persian,[1] bbls. lb. .30 - .45
Orange mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, divd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .12¼- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo. lb. .12½- —
other points. lb. .12 - —

Orange mineral, Amer., bbls., smaller lots, Ala., etc. lb. .12¾- —
Ariz., etc. lb. .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo. lb. .13 - —
other points. lb. .12½- —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bgs., lb. .13½- .14
sweet, bls. lb. .14 - .14½
Oregano, Mexican, curly leaf, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
flat leaf, bgs. lb. .08¾- .09¾
Orris root, African, bls. lb. .85 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .90 - .95
Portuguese, bls. lb. .65 - .70
Verona, bls. No stocks
Orthoamylphenol, dms., works. lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms. lb. .60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms. lb. .25 - .27
Orthocresol,[1,6] 30.4° C. min., M.P., dms., c.l., works. lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., works. lb. .18 - .18½
29.0° C. min., M.P., dms., c.l., works. lb. .16½- .17
l.c.l., works. lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .06½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroanilin, dms. lb. .43 - .55
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., grade A., dms., c.l., works. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .11 - —
grade B, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .07 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns., lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms. lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin dms. lb. .82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms. lb. .19 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls. lb. .22 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls. lb. .11 - —
No. 2, bbls. lb. .10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works. lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots, works. lb. 3.75 - 4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs. lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 7.00 - —
smaller lots. oz. 7.05 - 7.35
Sulphate, cns. oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika,[1] Calif., sweet Caliente, bgs. lb. .37 - .37½
Chilean, bgs. lb. .30½- .31
Portuguese, bgs. lb. .37 - .42¼
Spanish, bgs. lb. .46 - .47½
Para-anisidin, dms., works. lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks. lb. .26½- .28
Paracresol,[6] bbls., works. lb. .41 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works. lb. .1595- —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .1645- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .1545- —
Paradichlorobenzene,[6] dms., c.l., works. lb. .11 - .13
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .12½- .15
Paraffin,[1] crude scale, white or yellow, 124-126 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery. lb. .04¼- —
fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 117-119 ASTM, c.l., refinery. lb. .05 - —
120-122 ASTM, refinery. lb. .0520- —
122-124 ASTM, refinery. lb. .0520- —
125-127 ASTM, refinery. lb. .0560- —
127-129 ASTM, refinery. lb. .0585- —
128-130 ASTM, refinery. lb. .0585- —
130-132 ASTM, refinery. lb. .0615- —
132-134 ASTM, refinery. lb. .0640- —
135-137 ASTM, refinery. lb. .0715- —
140-142 ASTM, refinery. lb. .0810- —
146-148 ASTM, refinery. lb. .1050- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. higher
Paraformaldehyde,[2,5] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works. lb. .21 - —
smaller lots, works. lb. .22 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., works. lb. .12 - —
10-gal. dms., works. lb. .15 - —
USP, cbys., cns. lb. .35 - .45
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works. lb. .43 - .45
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works. lb. .15 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs. lb. .35 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works. lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs. lb. 2.00 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works. lb. .48 - —
Paris green,[1] dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .20 - .27
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .22 - .28
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. .16 - .20
Patchouli leaves, bls. lb. .34 - .35
Pectin, bbls. lb. .85 - —
Penicillin, ampules, per 100,000 units. .59 - .95
Pennyroyal leaves, bls. lb. .16 - .18
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works. lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol,[6] CP, bbls., divd. lb. .75 - —
smaller containers. lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .29 - —
l.c.l. lb. .33 - —
Pentane, 28°-38° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3. gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., dms., Group 3. gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 2. gal. .07⅛- .07⅛
laboratory grade, 10-gal. cns., divd. E. gal. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3. gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3. gal. .29 - —
Pepper, black,[1,7] 15 tons, bgs. lb. .10 - —
50 to 100 bgs. lb. .1050- —
4 to 24 bgs. lb. .1100- —
red, capsicum, Carolina, longs, new crop, bgs. lb. 32½ Nom.
sports, old crop, bgs. lb. .46 Nom.
Louisiana, sports, bgs. lb. No stocks
longs, old crop, bgs. lb. No stocks
Chillies, bgs. lb. .22½- .46
White,[1,7] bgs., 15 tons. lb. .1161 Nom.
24 bgs. lb. .1295 Nom.
Peppermint, dom., USP, bls. lb. .70 - .75
import, bls. lb. .90 Nom.
Perchloroethylene [2] dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld. lb. .0782- .0800
Zone 2, same basis. lb. .0832- .0850
Zone 3, same basis. lb. .0882- .0900
Zone 4, same basis. lb. .0876- .0900
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis. lb. .0832- .0850
Zone 2, same basis. lb. .0882- .0900
Zone 3, same basis. lb. .0932- .0950
Zone 4, same basis. lb. .0926- .0950
Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md. Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., Group 3, c.l. lb. .021 - —
golden Topaz, bbls., c.l. lb. .032 - —
l.c.l. lb. .036 - —
red, veterinarian, bbls. c.l. lb. .024 - —
l.c.l. lb. .028 - —



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MONSANTO CHEMICALS
SERVING INDUSTRY...WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Petrolatum, USP, amber, dms., c.l..lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
extra amber, dms., c.l.....lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
cream, c.l., dms.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .96¼- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l.....lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —
white, lily, dms., c.l.....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - —
snow, dms., c.l.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¾- —
soft, dms., c.l.....lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¼- —

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades, bbl. .93 - 1.01
Illinois .....bbl. 1.37 - —
Kentucky, Union County, bbl. 1.32 - 1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas...bbl. .86 - 1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas ....bbl. .85 - 1.25
Pennsylvania .....bbl. 1.31 - 3.00
Texas, Gulf coast.....bbl. 1.06 - 1.86
North, North-Central.. bbl. 1.01 - 1.25
Panhandle .....bbl. 1.10 - 1.22
West .....bbl. .70 - 1.72
Wyoming .....bbl. 1.12 - —

Ether,[1] laboratory grade, 30°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd., E..gal. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3...gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
35°-60° C, 10-gal., cns., dlvd., E..gal. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3...gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
40°-75° C, 10-gal., cns., dlvd., E..gal. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3...gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —

Petroleum, fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery, Arkansas, No. 1..gal. .04 - —
Nos. 2 and 3.....gal. .03½- —
California, heavy....bbl. 1.10 - —
light .....bbl. 1.20 - —
diesel .....gal. .04 - —
stove dist.....gal. .05 - —
Group 3, No. 3.....gal. .03½- —
No. 5.....bbl. .85 - —
No. 6.....bbl. .80 - .85
Kansas, No. 3.....bbl. .85 - .90
Oklahoma, No. 2....gal. .03⅝- —
No. 6.....bbl. .90 - —
14-16 .....bbl. .97 - —
Pennsylvania, No. 1..gal. .07 - .07⅝
No. 2.....gal. .07 - .0805
No. 3.....gal. .06⅞- .07⅝
36-40 gravity.....gal. .07 - .07⅝
bunker C, tanks, Albany, N.Y. bbl. 1.97 - —
Baltimore, Md.....bbl. 1.77 - —
Boston, Mass.....bbl. 1.77 - —
Charleston, S. C.....bbl. 1.72 - —
Jacksonville, Fla.....bbl. 1.72 - —
New Haven, Conn.....bbl. 1.77 - —
New York, N. Y.....bbl. 1.77 - —
Norfolk, Va.....bbl. 1.77 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....bbl. 1.77 - —
Portland, Me.....bbl. 1.77 - —
Port Tampa, Fla.....bbl 1.62 - —
Providence, R. I.....bbl. 1.77 - —
Savannah, Ga.....bbl. 1.72 - —
Wilmington, N. C.....bbl. 1.72 - —

Lacquer diluent, California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles..gal. .11 - —
Fort Wells, Wash.....gal. .12 - —
San Francisco.....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore.....gal. .12 - —
East coast, N.J., N.Y., tanks, refinery..gal. .11½- —

Petroleum, lacquer, diluent, Group 3, benzol type, tanks, gal. .07⅞- —
toluol type, tanks.....gal. .07⅝- —

Mineral spirits, California, San Francisco, 163-252 b.r., tanks, gal. .10¼- —
198-200 b.r., tanks...gal. .10¼- —
246-397 b.r., tanks...gal. .10½- —
312-408 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery..gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks, refinery..gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Baltimore.....gal. .135 - —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport, Conn.....gal. .1430- —
Buffalo .....gal. .1240- —
Camden, N. J.....gal. .11 - —
Chicago .....gal. .1150- —
Detroit .....gal. .1380- —
Hartford .....gal. .1430- —
Kansas City, Mo.....gal. .1280- —
Lancaster, Pa.....gal. .12 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1240- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1220- —
Newark .....gal. .11 - —
New York.....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .125 - —
Providence .....gal. .13 - —
Rochester .....gal. .1320- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Washington, D. C.....gal. .135 - —
Wilmington, Del.....gal. .11 - —

Naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco..gal. .12 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks, refinery, gal. .07½- —
tankwagon, Newark.....gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport .....gal. .1730- —

Petroleum naphtha, cleaners, tankwagon, Chicago..gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
high-solvency, No. 1, over 76% arom., tanks, Bayway, N. J..gal. .21½- —
No. 2, tanks, over 90% arom., same basis..gal. .21½- —
No. 3, tanks, same basis.gal. .22½- —
No. 8, tanks, same basis.gal. .228 - —
No. 30, tanks, Kingsland, N. J., frt. alld..gal. .223 - —
No. 40, tanks, Wilmington, Cal..gal. .13½- —
V.M.&P. at refinery, California, 46.5 254 i.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks El Segundo..gal. .11 - —
Richmond .....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .12 - —
54-77, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p., Los Angeles.....gal. .10 - —
San Francisco....gal. .10½- —
Portland, Seattle..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....lb. .07½- —
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06½- —
Naphtha, V.M.&P., tankwagon, Boston..gal. .13 - —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1540- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1520- —
Newark (200 gals.)....gal. .125 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California, San Francisco..gal. .25½- —
East Coast, N. J., N.Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07¼- .07½
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06⅝- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks..gal. .07¼- .07½
tankwagon, Baltimore...gal. .13 - —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½- —
Detroit .....gal. .1580- —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark .....gal. .11 - —
New York.....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Sulphonates,[6] 63% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works, lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- .10¾
tanks, works.....lb. .09¼- —
Petroleum, sulphonates, 50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- .10¾
tanks, works.....lb. .09¼- —
Xylol solvent. See Xylol petroleum solvent.
Phenobarbital, cns.....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs.....lb 3.50 - —
Phenol,[2,6] 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., lb. .1b - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .09¾- .10¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10½- .10¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- .09¼
USP, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .85 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .87 - .93
Yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .82 - .87
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .49 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, solut., 50%, bots..lb. 2.45 - 3.00
100%, bots.....lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb. 5.50 - 7.90
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works, lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms...lb.13.75 -14.75
tech., fib. dms.....lb.12.00 -12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works.....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock,[1,3] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-69% b.p.l., bulk, car at mine, c.l..... long ton. 2.20 - —
70%-68% b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 2.60 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 3.20 - —
75%-74% b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 4.20 - —
77%-76% b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 5.20 - —
entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.
finely ground, 65.5% b.p.l., 30% P_2O_5 minimum..... short ton. 2.90 - —
68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.10 - —
70%, basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.45 - —
Tenn., brown, unground, run-of-mine, 70-68% b.p.l., 5% l. & a., b.p.l., same basis.... long ton. 5.10 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% l. & a., same basis..long ton. 5.60 - —
refinery ground, 29% P_2O_5, same basis..long ton. 4.75 - —
30% P_2O_5, same basis.... long ton. 4.95 - —
31% P_2O_5, same basis.... short ton. 5.05 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis.... short ton. 5.30 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis.... short ton. 5.80 - —
Phosphorus,[6] red, amorphous, cs., lb. .40 - .44
tins, export.....lb. .55 - —
yellow,[6] cns.....lb. .23 - .26
dms. .....lb. .25 - —
Oxychloride,[6] cyls.....lb. .15 - .18
Pentoxide,[6] dms., c.l., wks..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide,[6] cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride,[6] cyls.....lb. .15 - .16

Source of "Firsts"

Modern Research Laboratory at Niagara Plant as interpreted by the artist, John Gaydos

THE FACT that Niagara was the first to produce several important electro-chemical products in this country is due in great part to the efficiency of its research. Niagara's research activities are under the supervision of men of long and thorough experience in electro-chemical development, manufacture, and usage. This has enabled Niagara to give valuable cooperation to many industries using such products in the processing of war materials. It will prove of equal value in helping these industries convert efficiently to peacetime manufacture. Look to Niagara for experienced chemical service.

Niagara ALKALI COMPANY

60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

CAUSTIC POTASH • CAUSTIC SODA • PARADICHLOROBENZENE • CARBONATE OF POTASH • LIQUID CHLORINE

Phthalamide, bbls., works	lb.	.35	- .40
kgs., works	lb.	.45	- .50
Phthalic anhydride,[6] bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14	- —
Pichi leaves, bgs	lb.	.07	- .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).			
Picrotoxin, bots	oz.	8.00	- —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vls.	oz.	3.75	- 5.10
Nitrate, bots., vls	oz.	3.65	- 5.00
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs	lb.	.22½	- .23
Pinetar,[6] retort, dms., incl., c.l., works	gal.	.31	- —
l.c.l., works, dms. incl.	gal.	.32&	- —
tanks, dlvd. E	gal.	.27	- —
Pinkroot, bls	lb.	1.25	- 1.30
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots.	lb.	16.00	- —
Pitch, burgundy (see B).			
Coaltar,[2] 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	19.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	22.00	- —
Cottonseed, dms., works	lb.	.04	- .06
Hardwood, paper bgs., works	lb.	.03½	- —
Linseed, dms	lb.	.05	- .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).			
Pine, dms	100 lbs.	3.25	- —
stands, 200 lbs	stand.	6.00	- —
Soybean, dms., works	lb.	.04	- .06
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).			
Podophyllin	dms.	8.75	- 9.00
Pokeroot, bls	lb.	.11	- .12
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.32	- —
20,000 lbs., frt. alld	lb.	.33	- —
smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	.34	- .36
Water-clear, polystyrene, 7c.	per lb.	less than plain colors.	
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs	lb.	.80	- .85
Poppy flowers, bls	lb.	.60	- .70
Seed, Canadian, bgs	lb.	No stocks	
domestic, blue, bgs	lb.	No stocks	
Dutch, bgs	lb.	No stocks	
Indian, white, bgs	lb.	No stocks	
South American, bgs	lb.	.80	- .85
Turkish, bgs	lb.	No stocks	
Potash abietate	lb.	.09	- —
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms	lb.	.28	- .30
cns	lb.	.31	- .33
Arsenite,[4] USP, solut., cbys., djns	lb.	.13	- .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.19	- .21
Bichromate,[1,6] bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.10	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10½	- .10¾
Potash bichromate in bbls. ¼c. higher.			
Bromide, USP, gran., 500-lb. bbls., dms	lb.	.25	- —
100-lb. kgs	lb.	.26	- —
Carbonate,[6] cal., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.06½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¾	- —
hydrated,[6] 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.05½	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¾	- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.14	- .20
powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.19	- .21
Caustic, low-chloride, 90% basis, flake, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.31	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.68½	- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.56	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.68½	- —
tanks, works	100 lbs.	8.06	- —
solid, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.56	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.93½	- —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07¼	- .07½
Potash, caustic, liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.03½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.03¾	- .03½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.02½	- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½	- .06¾
Chromate,[6] bgs	lb.	.24	- .28
Chlorate[6] cryst., kgs., c.l., wks.	lb.	.11	- .11¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.119	- .13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.09¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.119	- .13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse.	lb.	.16	- .18
Chloride, tech., cryst., 98%, bgs., kgs.	lb.	.09	Nom.
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms.,	lb.	.33½	- .36½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.			
Cyanide,[6] dms., works	lb.	.55	- —
Fluoride, bbls	lb.	.34	- .40
Glycerophosphate, 75% sol., cns., cbys.	lb.	1.65	- 1.67
dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.50	- —
100-lb. lots	lb.	1.60	- —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.	lb.	1.65	- 1.85
Hydroxids, USP, sticks, dms.	lb.	.34	- .36
Hypophosphite, cns	lb.	.72	- .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs	lb.	3.46	- —
cns., 25 lbs	lb.	3.35	- —
Iodide, bots., cns	lb.	1.44	- 1.48
dms.	lb.	1.35	- 1.38
Manure salt,[6] 22% K_2O, Carlsbad, N. M.	unit-ton.	.20	- —
25% K_2O, same basis	unit-ton.	.21	- —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls.	lb.	.19	- .21
powd., bbls	lb.	.25	- —
Muriate, dom.,[6] 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports	unit-ton.	.53½	- —
granular, 50-52% K_2O	unit-ton.	.53½	- —

Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal.; 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.

Nitrate (see Saltpeter).

Oxalate, neutral, pure, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.37	- .50
tech fine gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.25	- .31
Perchlorate,[6] kgs., works	lb.	.09¾	- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., wks.	lb.	.19¾	- .20¼
USP, dms., works	lb.	.20¼	- .21
Persulphate, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.16	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	- —
Prussiate, red, kgs	lb.	.50	- .53
Yellow, bbls	lb.	.16	- .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls	lb.	.18	- —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	290.00	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	15.25	- —
solution, 29° Be, ret. drums, c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.25	- —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works	100 lbs.	5.00	- —
1-4, works	100 lbs.	5.50	- —
33° Be, ret. dms., c.l., wks.	100 lbs.	4.75	- —
32° Be, ret. dms., l.c.l., 5 or more, works	100 lbs.	5.50	- —
1-4, works	100 lbs.	6.00	- —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.75	- —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works	100 lbs.	6.50	- —
1-4, works	100 lbs.	7.00	- —
Potash, sulphate, NF, gran.	lb.	.14	- .20
powd., bbls	lb.	.15	- .21
tech., dom., bulk,[6] basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min., 90% ex vessel, Alt. or Gulf ports	ton.	36.25	- —
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms	lb.	.70	- .75
Thiocyanate, bbls	lb.	.62	- .65
kgs.	lb.	.70	- .75
Xanthate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.12	- —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works	oz.	14.20	-14.95
Potash-magnesia sulphate, bulk,[6] min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports	ton.	26.00	- —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.40	- .45
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms.	lb.	.45	- .50
Prickly ash bark, bls	lb.	.23	- .25
Berries, bgs	lb.	.20	- .21
Prince's pine herb, bls	lb.	.63	- .65
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-lb. lots.	lb.	3.75	- —
smaller lots	lb.	4.25	- 4.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3	gal.	.03¾	- —
Propylenegiycol,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E.	lb.	.15½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½	- —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).			
Pulsatilla, bls	lb.	.65	- .68
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.03¾	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.03¾	- .04
coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.03¾	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.03¾	- .04¼
Chi., ton lots	lb.	.04½	- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.			
Pumpkin seed, bgs	lb.	No stocks	
Purple lake (see Red).			
Putty, com'l, dms	100 lbs.	3.15	- —
linseed oil, raw, dms	100 lbs.	5.00	- —
refined, dms	100 lbs.	5.50	- —
standard, dms	100 lbs.	4.20	- —
Pyrethrum, [1,6] concentrate, dewaxed, 20% for aerosol bombs, bbls., works	gal.	9.25	- 9.50
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., bbls., works	gal.	7.15	- —
(30 to 1), basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., bbls., works	gal.	10.65	- —
flowers, coarse-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.31½	- —
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.33¾	- —
powder, 0.5% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.25	- —
Pyridin, denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equaid.	gal.	1.55	- 1.60
refd., 2°, ret. dms., same basis	lb.	.45	- .46½
Pyrites, Spanish, c.l.f. Atl. ports	long ton.	8.00	-10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol)			
Pyronate, dms., works	gal.	.75	- 1.25
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., bulk, mines.	ton.	10.00	-11.50
325 mesh, same basis	ton.	13.00	-13.90
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.	ton.	9.50	- —
325 mesh, same basis	ton.	11.50	- —
Pyrophyllite in paper bags, $1.50 per ton extra.			
Pyroxylin, transparent, cs., wks.	lb.	.19	- —
black, cs., works	lb.	.17	- —
China, white, ivory, cs., works	lb.	.17	- —
dense, white, cs., works	lb.	.17	- —
gray, cs., works	lb.	.17	- —
Pyroxylin, transparent, mixed, mottled, cs., works	lb.	.14	- —
translucent pastels, cs., wks.	lb.	.17	- —
transparent, cs., works	lb.	.19	- —
colors, cs., works	lb.	.17	- —
shavings, amber, cs., works	lb.	.17	- —
mixed colors, cs., works	lb.	.14	- —
white, cs., works	lb.	.17	- —

Q

Quassia chips, bls	lb.	.08	- .09
Quebracho extract,[1,6] solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond, based on ocean freight, $12; insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers account	lb.	.06¾	- .06¾
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.06½	- .06¾
dissolved, 35% tan., bbls., works	lb.	.04375	- .0506
tanks, works	lb.	.04075	- —
ground, 70%, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.080	- —
l.c.l., bgs	lb.	.0915	- —
Queen of the meadow root, bgs.	lb.	.11	- .13
Quercitron, crystals, bbls	lb.	.26	- —
extract, bbls., No. 1	lb.	.10	- —
No. 2	lb.	.09½	- —
No. 3	lb.	.09	- —
solid, bxs	lb.	.18½	- —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs. net)	flasks.	143.00	-145.00
Quince seed, bgs	lb.	1.30	- 1.75
Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns.	oz.	1.06	+ .13½*
powd., precip., cns	oz.	1.01	+ .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns	oz.	.71	+ .13½

* Surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[6] NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.84	+ .13½*
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.05	+ .13½
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.05	+ .13½
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.07	+ .13½
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.69	+ .13½
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.78	+ .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs.	oz.	.86	+ .13½
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.25	+ .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.07	+ .13½
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.00	+ .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.20	+ .13½
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.76	+ .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.81	+ .13½
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.05	+ .13½
Hyposulphite, cns., 100 ozs., long ton	lb.	1.07	+ .13½
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.90	+ .13½
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.79	+ .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.67	+ .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.05	+ .13½
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs.,	oz.	.68	+ .13½
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.03	+ .13½
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs.	oz.	.99	+ .13½

* Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Change in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

ENCO SOLICITS INQUIRIES

for

BENZOATE OF SODA

BENZYL ALCOHOL

CRESYLIC ACID

ENCOLOID (SOYA LECITHIN)

LACTIC ACID

ORTHO-DICHLORBENZENE

PHOSPHORIC ACID

PICOLINE

ENCO CHEMICAL CORPORATION

FORMERLY NEUBERG CHEMICAL CORP.

441 LEXINGTON AVENUE • • NEW YORK 17, N. Y. MU-6-1990

Quinine-urea hydrochlorides,[6] USP, cns..oz. .81 + .13½[6]
Surcharge:—See note under Quinine.
Quinoline, dms., c.l., works...lb. .34½- .38

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Red, alizarin lake,[5] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb. .30 - —

Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.

Selenide, dark, bbls., works.. lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
Orange (see Orange).
Carmine, No. 40, dms., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 4.60 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Crocus Martis (see Red, purple ixide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls.. works.lb. .85 -
Red, Indian, dom., pure, bbls., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¾- —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Iron oxide, pure, bbls.....lb. .09 - .09¾
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis..lb. .08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .085 - .096
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works. lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Lithol toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .60 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works....lb. .25 - .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
Cadmium, bbls., works....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.20 - —
Maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide,[2] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 2.62 - —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb .02 - —
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Para[5] toner, concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - —
Persian (see Orange).
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple lake, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works. lb. .55 Nom
Red, Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04¾- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 2.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - —
Venetian, 5%, bbls., works..lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermillion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 2.71 - 2.88
Red precipitate,[2] NF, powd., flb. dms..lb 2.77 - 2.79
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls.lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb .68 - .78
USP. cryst., dms., frt. alld. E of Miss..lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. .35 - .36
powd., bbls.....lb. .40 - .41
Riboflavin, bots.....kilo.150.00 -200.00
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga. or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .43½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .42½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - .46
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .11 - 11½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .13¾- 14½
Rosin, gum,[1,6]:—
B, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.90 - —
D, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.97 - —
E, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
F, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.60 - —
G, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.64 - —
H, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.66 - —
I, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.66 - —
K, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.70 - —
M, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.72 - —
N, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.68 - —
W.G., dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.18 - —
W.W., dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.40 - —
X, dms, c.l.....100 lbs. 7.40 - —
Wood,[1,5] B (resin), dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.60 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 4.50 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
K, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
M, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.05 - —
N, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
WW, X, dms., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Rotenone,[1,6] bbls., works.....lb.10.90 -13.50
extract, liq., dms., works..... per unit. 1.05 - —
powder (see Cube root).
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines.. ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., mines.....ton.37.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. .70 - .75

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .32 Nom.
Saccharin,[1] soluble and insoluble, 1,000 lbs. and up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.30
Persian, tins.....lb.48.00 - —
Spanish, NF, tins.....lb.36.00 -37.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Sage,[1] Calif., leucophylla, bgs., Pacific coast..lb. .32 - .33
Cyprus, good, bls.....lb. .17 - .17½
fair, bls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Dalmatian-type, bgs.....lb. .65 - .66
Greek type, fair, bls.....lb. No stocks
good, bls.....lb. No stocks
Palestine, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .18½- .19
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .05 - .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Saligenin, dms.....lb.15.00 -20.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .92 - .93
Powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....lb.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb.17.20 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l. ... .ton.19.60 -23.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works..ton.15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 ton lots..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 ton lots.. 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.....kilo.190.00 -200.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
No. 2, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls..lb. .35 - .37
Honduras, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Mexican, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Sassafras bark, ordinary, bls.. lb. .40 - .45
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .40 - .45
select, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Savory, Calif., bls.....lb. .75 - .76
Spanish, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Saw palmetto berries, bgs....lb. .20 - .21
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .08 - .10
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. No stocks
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .33¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .31¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¾- —
Selenium, pwd., cns., 10 lb. lots.. lb. 1.85 - —
cs., 1,000 lb. lots.....lb. 1.75 - —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Senna, Alex., half-leaf, bls....lb. .19 - .22
siftings, bgs.....lb. .18 - .19
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .16¼
2, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
3, bls.....lb. .10 - .10½
powd., bbls., bgs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs..lb. .13½- .14
Indian, hulled, recleaned, bgs., lb. No stocks
natural, bgs.....lb. .11 Nom.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .42½- —
Boston .....lb. .43½- —
Chicago .....lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .46 - —
refined, bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.. lb. .48½- —
Boston .....lb. .49½- —
Chicago .....lb. .50 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .52 - —

Bonedry shellac sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices: (1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb.; (2) bbls., 1c. more; (3' kgs., 3c. more.

D.C., V.S.O., Diamond I, 100 bgs..lb. .4660- —
Garnet, 100 bgs.....lb. .3890- —
Shellac, superfine, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y..lb. .3660- —
Chicago .....lb. .3710- —
Pacific coast.....lb. .3960- —
TN, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y..lb. .3550- —
Chicago .....lb. .3600- —
Pacific coast.....lb. .3805- —

Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.

Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., lif. works.. ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.30.60 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.35.00 -38.00
96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.22.00 -25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.15.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., works ....ton.16.00 - —

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Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- .27
Silver bullion .....oz. .44¾- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....cz. .41½- —
Nitrate, bots., 100 ozs.....oz. .32⅜- —
Nucleinate, USP, bots., dms.oz. .308 - .358
Proteinate, USP, bots., dms., oz. .288 - .339
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .52 - .55
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works.ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Smalt, black, ctns.....lo. .05 - .08
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .11¾- .12¼
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
cut, dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .16 - .19
imp., bbls.....lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Soda acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd. lb. .08½- .10
NF, cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .14 - .16
tech., 60%, l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05½- .06
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.80
Aluminate,[6] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd...lb. .16 - .16½
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Arsenite,[6] gray, dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .09 - .10

Soda arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works, zone 1.. 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works...100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4.....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark., E. of 93° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 93°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .41
USP, dms., 2 tons or more..lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Bichromate,[1,6] bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07⅞- .08⅛
Soda bichromate in bbls. ⅛c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., same basis.....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solut., 32°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
30°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35°, bbls, c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
40°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran, bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .25 - —
fiber dms., 100 lbs., works. lb. .26 - —
Cacodylate, bots., dms.....lb. 9.00 -12.90

Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda monohydrate, Soda sal).

Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyer's tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
seller's tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyer's tanks, works.. 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
seller's tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - —

Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash

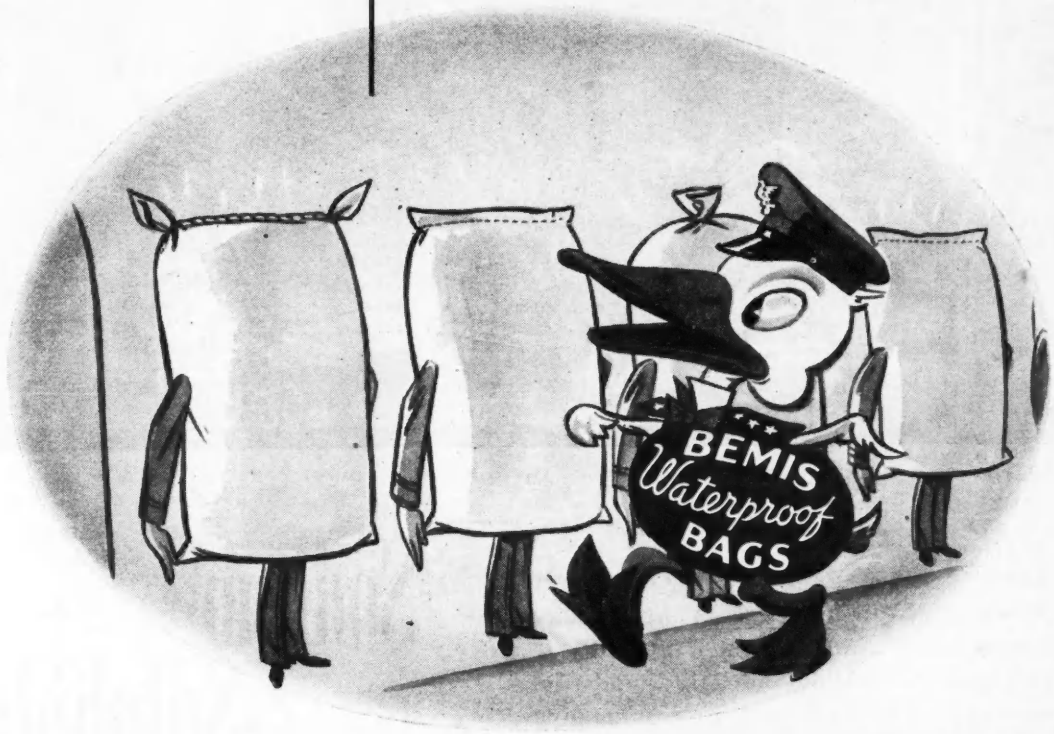
Chloride (see Salt).

Soda, chlorate,[6] cryst., kgs. c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., kgs., c.l., works....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½
Chromate,[1,6] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09¼- .09¾
Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. lower.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
dms. .....lb. .19½- .22½
USP XII, gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
dms. .....lb. .25 - .29
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms. .....lb. .25½- .29½
Cyanide,[6] 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhydrous, dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Formate, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .0655- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .068 - —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - 1.06
Glycerophosphate, NF, crys., bbls..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.40 - —
powder, 5c. higher.
solution, 50%, cbys., cns...lb. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .18 - —
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .24 - .26
tech, (see Soda caustic).
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, crys., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 2.50 - —
Soda hyposulphide, pea cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals, in bbls., 20c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.48
Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
dms., jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate,[6] anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.30
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
Methylate, bots., works.....lb. 1.00 - —
cns., works.....lb. .55 - .60
dms., works.....lb. .45 - .60
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works, lb. .47 - —
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls. .....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.05 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.27.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis, ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons.. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
Nitrite, 96-98%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
west coast ports..100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.85
Soda orthosilicate, flake, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works..lb. .10 - —
Pantothenate, dextrorotary, 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.lb. .17 - —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald...lb. .19 - —
Perborate,[6] NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .15½- —
Peroxide,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate,[6] dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
cryst., bgs., c.l., works., 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
USP, XII, dried, bbls., dms., works..lb. .16 - —
gran., bbls., dms., works, lb. .10 - —
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 6.50 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l. same basis..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
kgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —

USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic.

Soda phosphate in bbls. 20c. higher.

Check up on the whole Family



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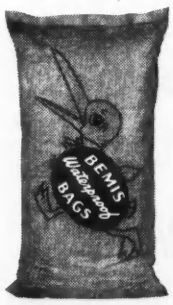

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Company _____

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City _____ *State* _____

Soda prussiate, yellow, bgs...lb. .10¾- —
bbls. .....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate,[6] tetra-basic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs. .....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, dms. .....lb. .52 - .54
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.60 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd .....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.80
Silicate, 40°, turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works ....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works .....ton.12.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works .....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .06½- .07
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - .10
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .32½- .36½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07½

Soda sulphate, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.20
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls....lb. .07 - .10
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l. dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .35
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, 100% basis, works. lb. .03¾- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Tetrapyrophosphate,[6] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50

Soda-cinchophen, bots., dms...lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, stand. cont. 125-250 lbs...lb. .19 - .22
Soda-sulphadiazin, USP, dms..lb.10.50 -10.60
Soda-sulphamerazin, dms.....lb.10.50 -10.60
Soda-sulphapyridine, powd., bots., dms..lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Soda-sulphathiazole, USP, dms., lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Solvent naphtha,[6] dms., wks.gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .27 - —
Solvent naphtha, high-flash, dms., works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
wire enamel,[6] ret. dms., c.l., frt. equalized..gal. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .30 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .22 - —
Soybean meal,[1] 41%, bulk., c.l., Decatur..ton.45.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .20 - —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .20¼- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .20½- .24
Sorbitol,[6] comi, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16¾- —
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 2.25 - 2.30
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .48 - .49
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Spruce extract, liq., reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squaw vine, bls.....lb. .53 - .55

Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., bxs..lb. 2.25 - —
White, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
powd., bbls.. bxs.....lb. .16 - .20
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .10¾- .11¼
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs..100 lbs. 4.08 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.72 - —
powd., bgs. .....100 lbs. 4.19 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.83 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs., c.l. .....lb. No stocks.
Sweetpotato, bgs. .....lb. .09 - .09¼
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —
Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.07 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. No stocks.
Stoneroot, bls. .....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs. .....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Seed, bgs. .....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms.lb. .53 - .55
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls. .....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila..lb. .35 - .37
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb. .38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Sulphate, nat., air-floa'ed, 325 mesh 90%, bbls., works..ton.58.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.30.00 -50.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs., lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Strychnine, NF, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .60 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .89 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs:oz. .88 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs.oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, USP, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .58 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .48 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works...lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms.....lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphaguanidin, dms.....lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, dms.....lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphanilamide, USP, bots....lb. 1.50 - —
fib. dms. .....lb. 1.05 - 1.25
Sulphanilamide, 30-80 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins, lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Sulphathiozole, dms. .....lb. 2.60 - 2.80
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs. .....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract..long ton.16.00 - —
vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.11
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
Refined sulphur flowers in bbls., 35c. higher.
rock, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works .....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works...lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liq. com'l, cyls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08¼
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., works..lb. .16 - .21
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls....lb. .08 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls. .....lb. .09 - .11
Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., bulk, production points, Balto., unit-ton. .65 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .51 - .54
others .....unit-ton. .57 - .84
Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.03 per ton; guaranteed 18%, 19% or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.
triple, 40% or more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida unit-ton. .63 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .70 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .75 - —
Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.
Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, bls., Calif.....lb. .75 - .76

T

Talc, dom., ordinary grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works .....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., wks.ton.17.50 -48.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works .....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works, ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l. works .....ton.15.00 - —
fibrous, grd., coarse, off-color, New York bgs., c.l., works, ton.13.00 - —
fine, New York, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.13.00 -18.00
98 - 99.5%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.25 -19.25
99.85 - 99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
imp. Canada, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -30.00

ONE OF 96 DOW CHEMICALS USED BY THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

ON THE MOVE to serve manufacturers in many industries, vital Dow chemicals . . . uniformly high in quality . . . are shipped with promptness. Maintaining this standard of reliability and service has been a basic Dow rule for many years. DOW SODIUM SULPHIDE, supplied as flake and solid, 60-62%, is an important member of the great family of Dow Industrial Chemicals.

Sodium Sulphide

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DOW
CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND VICTORY

Tallow,[1,7] edible, tanks.....lb. .09¾- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
special, loose .....lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 50% (42% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07 - .07½
(70% fat), dms., c.l.....lb. .10 - .10½
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., ½c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls. .....lb. .13 - .14
Tankage,[1] animal, feed grd., 9-11% ammon., bulk, unit-ton. 5.53 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.53 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
10-11½% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
Tapioca flour,[1,8] Brazil, bgs..lb. .06½- .07¼
Java, bgs. .....lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil,[2,6] 15-18%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .26½- .27½
l.c.l., works .....lb. .28½- .29¾
25%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .30 - —
l.c.l., works .....gal. .32 - —
Tar, pine (see Pinetar).
Tara,[1] powd., c.l, ex dock, U. S. ports..long ton.118.00 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .47¾- .48
dms. .....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .52¾- .56
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. .....lb .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms ...lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South.....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .[illegible]
pure, dms.....lb. .[illegible]
Terpineol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms.....lb .75 - 1.05
Terra alba (see Gypsum)
Tetrachloroethane, dms. works, lb. .06 - .06½
Tetrachloroethylene, NF VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works. ...lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrallin, dms. .....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate)
Thallium sulphate,[6] 90%, lots, works..lb 12.50 - —
Theobromine,[1,6] dms., 25-lb lots, lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams or more..kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works. lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] California, French type, bls., Pacific Coast. lb. .90 - .92
Spanish, bls.....lb .16½- .17
Thymol, cns. .....lb 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, dms .....lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Timbo root,[2,6] (see Cube root)
Tin chloride,[6] anhydrous.....lb. No stocks
crystals,[6] bgs., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,6] .....lb. .52 - —
Bolivian .....lb. 63½- —
Straits .....lb No stocks
Oxide,[6] bbls.....lb 54 - .55
Tetrachloride,[6] anhyd., dms., works..lb .31 - .33
Titanium dioxide,[1,4] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 15¾- .15¾
nonchalking,[1,5] bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 16¾- .17¼
plain,[5] bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. 14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 14¾- .15¼
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium, base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Calcium, base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
Calcium-rutile base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
Magnesium base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast ¼c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 55-gal. dms., works, lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs...lb. .96 - —
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol[6] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., return, works..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. 2c. per gal .gal. .28 - —
West Minnequa, Colo. gal. .28 - —
1° nitration, ret. dms., works, gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal .gal. .29½- —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .29½- —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls., lb. .90 - .91
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Totaquine,[1,6] USP XII, 100 ozs., lots, oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works.....lb. .28 - .33
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, dms.....lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs. .....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, cns., l.c.l, dlvd..lb. .53 - .55
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .49 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. works .....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., frt., alld.....lb. .08½- —
tanks, frt. alld. .....lb. .07½- —
Trichloroethane, dms. c.l., works, l.c.l., works .....lb. .17 - —
lb. .16 - —
Trichloroethylene,[6] dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld...lb. .08 - —
Zone 2, frt alld.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 3, frt. alld.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .09 - —
Trichloroethylene, l.c.l., prices, ½c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate,[6] tech., cns. works..lb .28 - .39½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .25½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .24 - —

Triethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .40 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Triethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb .19½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½- —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .90 - —
Trimethylolpropane, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[9] bbls....lb. .31 - .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works.. ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root,[2,4] (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[2] 99-99.7% dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs. .....lb. No prices.
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls..lb. .10 - .10½
Haitian, bls., Miami or New Orleans..lb. .09 - .09½
Madras, bgs. .....lb. .12 Nom.
Turpentine, gum, ret. dms...gal. .82½- .83½
Sulphate-wood, ret., dms...gal. .87 - .88
Wood,[1] d.d., dms., East....gal. .65 - .70
tanks, East ....gal. .60 - —
steam-dist., ret. dms East, gal. .80 - .83
tanks, East .....gal. .74 - .75

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root) True (see Aletris root).
Uranium,[6] oxide, black, bgs...lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs .....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.77.50 -85.00
import, pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works, or Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton.57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor (A and B), free ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va..ton.59.00 - —
fixed ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopeville, Va., NH_3, ton.112.80 - —
usual Atlantic and Gulf ports, NH_3..ton.116.80 - —
C and D prices for Urea-ammonia liquor are $1.20 per ton of nitrogen higher than the A and B respectively for the same destinations.
Urunday, c.l., ex dock, in bond, lb. .05 - —
Urunday price based on ocean frt., at $12, insurance $1. per lb.
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .19 - .20

V

Valerian root, NF, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..lb. 7.75 - 8.50
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 9.50 -10.00
whole, tins.....lb.10.50 -11.00
Tahiti, white label, tins...lb. 3.50 - 3.75
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
West Indian, tins.....lb. No stocks
Vanillin,[1] ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
ex lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more, lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate,[6] cbys., works...lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., l.c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Ether, bots., 75 c.c., less 20% and 20%..bot. 1.50 - —
50 c.c., same basis.....bot. 1.05 - —
25 c.c., same basis.....bot. .65 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret dms.. works.lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol), bots., mil. units. .10 - .14
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol)
E (see Alphatocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide)
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha, v.m.p.).

The performance record of TITANOX-RC (rutile calcium pigment) has rightly brought full stardom to this popular member of the TITANOX cast. Where maximum resistance to chalking and a high degree of tint retention are important in exterior house paints, RC steals the show.

After 5 years of exposure paints formulated with this pigment still show almost complete freedom from cracking and checking and exceptionally high tint retention.

Add to this impressive record its low volume cost and high tinting strength and you have ample reason for the popularity of TITANOX-RC.

Our Paint Service Department invites your inquiry in matters involving the use of white pigments.

TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION
SOLE SALES AGENT
111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y. 350 Townsend St., San Francisco 7, Cal.
104 South Michigan Ave., Chicago 3, Ill. 2472 Enterprise St., Los Angeles 21, Cal.

TITANOX
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Wattle bark,[1] E. African, bgs., f.a.s..ton.53.00 - —
S. Afr., bgs., f.a.s.....ton.53.00 - —
Extract,[1] liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .05¼- .06¼
tanks .....lb. .04¾- .05¼
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock..lb. .05595- .05845
S. Afr., tannin, ex dock, lb. .0572- .0597
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, micro-crystilline).
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Bees,[1] bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton lots..lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton lots..lb. .60 - —
ctns., ton lots.....lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .57 - —
crude, pure, African, bgs., ton lots..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .41 - .43
Western hemisphere, bgs., ton lots..lb. .44¾ Nom.
ref,d, USP, bricks, bgs., ton lots..lb. .53½- —
discs., bgs., ton lots....lb. .55½- —
ctns., ton lots.....lb. .56½- .58½
rounds or squares, bgs., ton lots..lb. .57½- —
ctns., ton lots.....lb. .58½- .60½
slabs, bgs., ton lots....lb. .52½- —
Candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton lots..lb. .38 - —
200 lbs. or over.....lb. .39 - —
100 lbs.....lb. .41 - —
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .44 - —
200 lbs. or over.....lb. .45 - —
100 lbs.....lb. .47 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .45 - .54
Wax, carnauba,[1] chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .71¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .72¼- .81¼
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots..lb. .75¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .76¾- .85¾
No. 3, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .73½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .74½- .83½
refined, bgs., ton lots..lb. .76¾- .80
smaller lots.....lb. .77¾- .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots, lb. .83¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .84¼- .93¼
No. 2, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .81¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .82¼- .91¼
No. 3, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .79 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .80 - .89
Carnauba wax, powdered (same differentials as candelilla).
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., ton lots..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., ton lots..lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16½- .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., ton lots..lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs.....lb. No stocks
Micro-crystalline, 170°-175° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly, contract, group 3, works..lb. .14¼- —
amber, ctns., smaller lots, same basis..lb. .14½- .15¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .13 - .13¾
190°-195° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .16¼- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .16½- .17½
Wax, micro-crystalline, 190°-195° m.p., A.S.T.M., black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .15 - .15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .28¾- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .29 - .29¼
Montan, domestic, bgs.....lb. .30 - .35
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton lots....lb. .49½- .51¾
smaller lots.....lb. .50½- .61¾
refined, bgs., ton lots....lb. .50½- .61¾
smaller lots.....lb. .63 - .72
powdered ouricury prices same as candelilla.
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.50 - —
White pine bark, rossed, bls..lb. .14 - .15
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l. .....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l.....ton.21.00 -25.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l.ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l. .....ton.21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. .....ton.23.00 -27.00
Limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E., works, ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E., works, ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-floated, 300 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l..ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l., ton. 8.60 - 9.50
90%, bgs., c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.13.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 - —
Whiting, Paris white, bgs., c.l. ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. .....ton.16.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Witch-hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N. Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis.....ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour, in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.... lb .20 - .25
Levant, bgs.....lb .50 - .55
Wormwood, bls.....lb .50 - .60

X

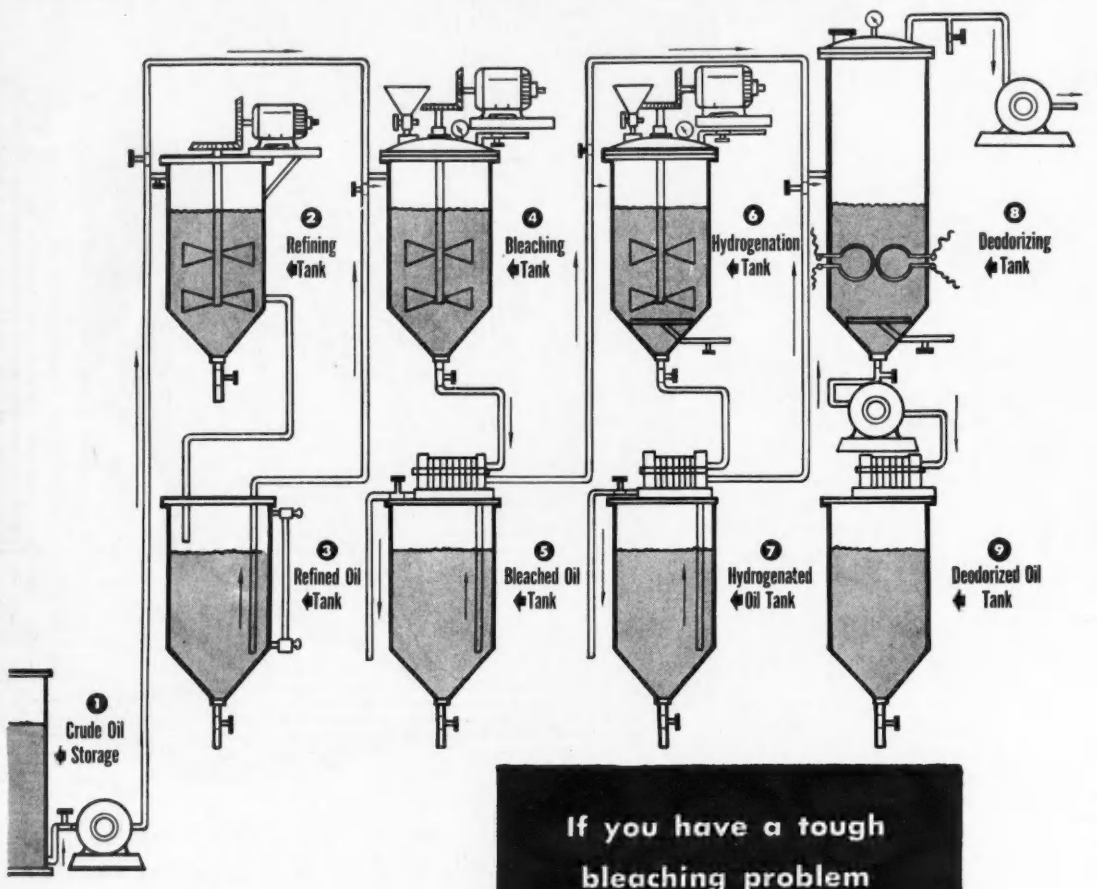
Xanthorrhiza, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .85 - .90
Xylol,[6] (xylene), indus., ret. dms., works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
West Minnequa, Colo...gal. .27 - —
10°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .30 - —
5°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .37 - —
3°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .42 - —
Xylol petroleum solvent, ret. dms., No. N. J..gal. .26 - —

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns..lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms..lb. .35 - —
90 B units, dms.....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms.....lb. .50 - —
300 B units, dms.....lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .22 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other State and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, bbls., dlvd.....lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, bxs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Lithopone, bbls., ton lots, E. of Rockies..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .65 - —
Sulphide, orange, cs., kgs., works..lb. 1.10 Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .16 - —
Chrome yellow prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1¼c.; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas), 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dutch pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
primrose, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.75 - —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs., lb. 2.43 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.45 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½- .06¼
yellow, bbls., works.....lb. .02 - .02¾
French type, bbls., c.l.....lb. .0845- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0865- —
Oxide, iron, nat., bbls., c.l., Bethlehem, Easton, Pa..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05 - —
synth., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0685- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .071 - —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc,[6] bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .16 - —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contract..lb. .16 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .21 - .25
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis..oz. 3.00 - 5.75

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works...lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.lb. .16 - .17
USP, bbls.....lb. .26 - .27
kgs. .....lb. .29 - —
Arsenite,[6] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11¾- .13½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¼- .13¾
Borate, bgs., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers' grade, bbls., works..lb. .09¾- .10¾
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb. .35 - —
dms. .....lb. .40 - —
kgs. .....lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .0315- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¼- .04¼
tanks, works.....lb. .0250- —
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .31
jars .....lb. .35 - .36
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .33 - .37
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1035- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1135- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .25 - .30
Hydrosulphite, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 4.68 - 4.75
jars .....lb. 4.40 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .32 - .33
Metal,[1,3,5] (quotations in Protective Coatings market).
Naphthenate,[6] 8%-10% Zn, dms., lb. .16 - .19½
Oxide pigment, dom., acicular,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
American process, com'l, lead-free,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
leaded,[6] 50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¾- —
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¼- —



If you have a tough bleaching problem FILTROL'S "PILOT PLANTS" will help you

Practical help with decolorizing and production problems is available at the laboratories of the Filtrol Corporation. Practical, because it is based on actual operations—the work of technically trained men with years of experience, working in complete miniature refining plants simulating your actual plant operating problems.

Write us regarding your problems and let us help you solve them.

FILTROL CORPORATION

GENERAL OFFICES: 634 S. Spring St., Los Angeles 14, Calif.
PLANTS: Vernon, California and Jackson, Mississippi

SPECIAL Filtrol* PRODUCTS OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENTS

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Zinc oxide, pigment, dbm; French process, com'l, lead free,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¾- —
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices ½c. higher; bbl. prices ½c. higher than bgs.
USP[4], ctns, c.l.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¾- —
Resinate,[5] fused, 1% Zn, lump, dms..lb. .11 - .12
precipitated, 8.40% to 9% Zn, powd., dms..lb. .14½- .15
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, same basis.lb. .30 - .31
USP (same prices as tech.).
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
flake, bgs., c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis.. 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Zinc sulphate, in bbls., 25c. higher.
Sulphide,[1,5] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¾- —
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0585- —
Calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb .0585- —
Fluorescent pigment, works, frt. alld..lb. .90 - 1.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Zinc sulphide and pigments, Pac. coast prices ¼c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms. lb. .28 - .31
Tallate, 5% Zn, dms.....lb. .09¾- —
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.70 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., works, frt. alld..lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .06½- —
Pac. cst.....lb. .06½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.....lb. .07 - —
Zirconium hydride, cns., works, lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Nitrate, kgs., works.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works..ton.75.00 -100.00
ex whse., Pac. cst....lb. .07 - —
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works, lb. 1.80 - 2.00

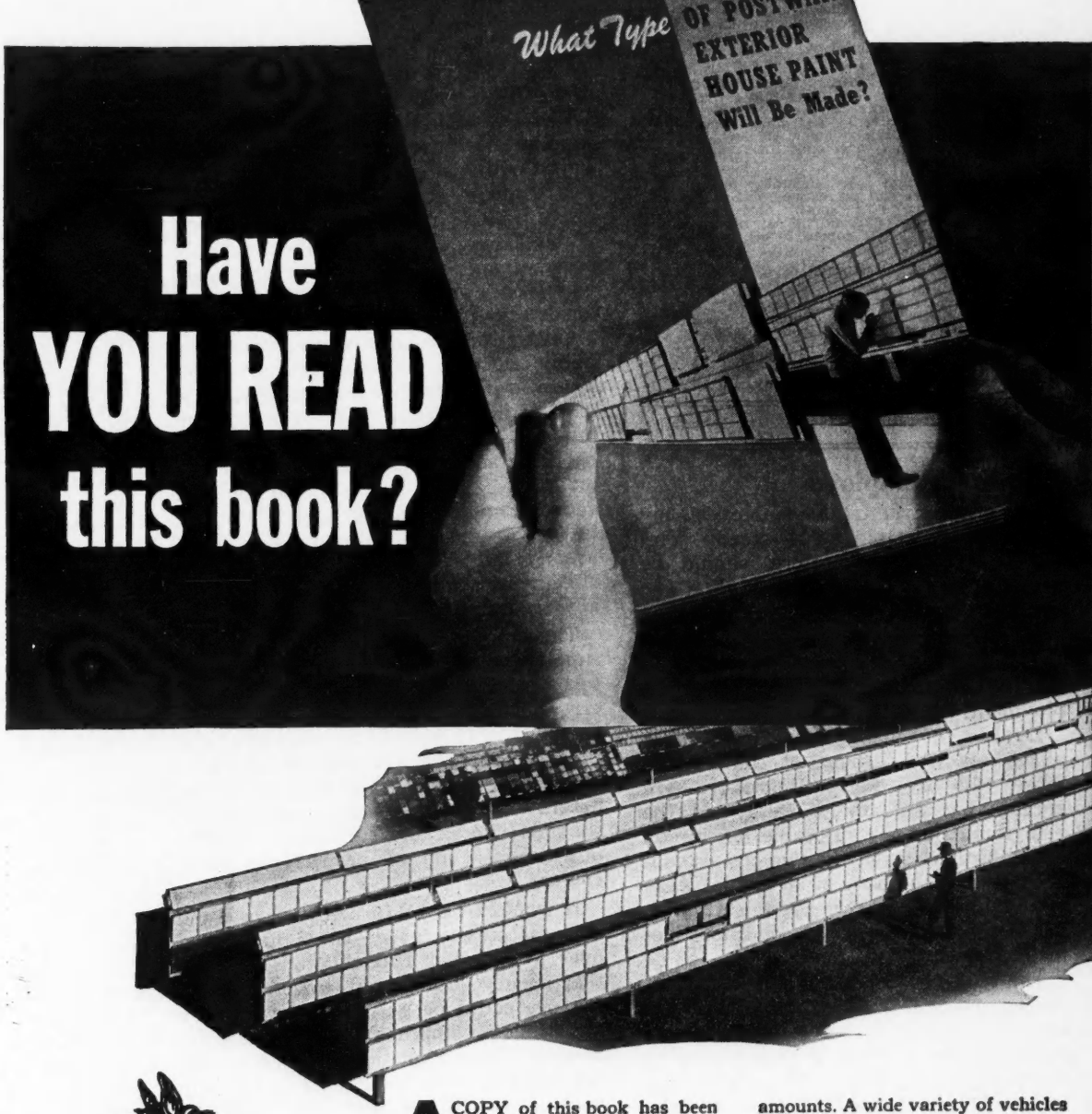
Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in OPD for July 2.

Recent Imports

All matter under this head fully protected by copyright

ACID, CRESYLIC—2,044 dms
ALOE—50 cs, Selma Mercantile Corp
AMMONIA, MURIATE—1,165 bgs, Ray-O-Vac Co
1,021 bgs, National Carbon Co
PERSULPHATE—100 kgs, F W Berk & Co
BALSAM COPAIBA—50 cs, Herman Weber & Co
55 cs, Merchants Export & Import Co
55 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard
25 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co
BARBASCO ROOT—3,092 bgs, United States Commercial Co
BARBERRY ROOT BARK—390 bgs, J H Brown Agencies
BONES, CRUSHED—1,920 bgs, Kind & Knox Gelatine Co
CASHEW KERNELS—100 cs, 5,000 lbs, L Demartine & Co
600 cs, 30,000 lbs, Bowes & Co
900 cs, 45,000 lbs, W A Higgins & Co
900 cs, 45,000 lbs, Spencer Importing Co
1,400 cs, 70,000 lbs, T M Duche & Sons
CASTOR BEANS—24,462 bgs, 3,669,300 lbs, Baker Castor Oil Co
19,500 bgs, 2,925,000 lbs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons
CELERY SEED—510 bgs, 66,300 lbs, R H Elmaleh
120 bgs, 15,600 lbs, Otto Gerdau Co
170 bgs, 22,100 lbs, A G Dunn
170 bgs, 22,100 lbs, Kachurin Drug Co
230 bgs, 29,900 lbs, C T Wilson & Co
COALTAR DISTILLATE—88 dms, Merck & Co
COBALT OXIDE—3 kgs, Devoe & Reynolds
COCOA BEANS—1,098 bgs, 219,600 lbs, General Cocoa Co
453 bgs, 90,600 lbs, W R Grace & Co
10 bgs, 2,000 lbs, National City Bank
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Irving Trust Co
89 bgs, 17,800 lbs, Daarnhouwer & Co
79 bgs, 15,800 lbs, A C Israel Commodity Co
100 bgs, 20,000 lbs, Meyer & Co
100 bgs, 20,000 lbs, Machado & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co
88,000 bgs, 17,600,000 lbs, United States Commercial Co
RESIDUE—960 bgs, Monsanto Chemical Co
COLORS—2 kgs, Devoe & Reynolds
POTTERS—50 cks
COTTONSEED MEAL—13,228 bgs, 1,322,800 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
8,746 bgs, 874,600 lbs, Ashcraft, Wilkinson & Co
CRESOL—36 dms, Maywood Chemical Works
DILLSEED—160 bgs, 20,800 lbs, R F Downing & Co
825 bgs, 107,250 lbs, Kachurin Drug Co
240 bgs, 31,200 lbs, C T Wilson & Co
160 bgs, 20,800 lbs, A G Dunn
FLEASEED HUSK—630 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co
100 bgs, E Meer & Co
110 bgs, Parke, Davis & Co
360 bgs, S B Penick & Co
GLASS, WINDOW—6 cs, Leo Popper & Son
GUM, ARABIC—900 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co
1,700 bgs, Kachurin Drug Co
900 bgs, Consumers Import Co
200 bgs, Morteza Khosrovshahi
350 bgs, S B Penick & Co
GUM, ARABIC—950 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Co
250 bgs, Max Van Pels
250 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp
450 bgs, National Starch Product, Inc
450 bgs, Henry Heide
700 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co
100 bgs, Credo Commodities Co
950 bgs, Pine Bros, Inc
950 bgs, Ayrton Chemical Co
1,800 bgs, J M Sobin
2,700 bgs, Thurston & Braidich
450 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co
200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons
100 bgs, A D Isbetcherian
300 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co
100 bgs, Interocean Export Corp
150 bgs, Parke, Davis & Co
450 bgs, A C Israel Commodity Co
450 bgs, E Meer & Co
30 bgs
INDUSTRIAL—120 cks, J P Marston & Co
20 bgs, J P Marston & Co
KARAYA—694 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co
330 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co
532 bgs, S B Penick & Co
170 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co
150 bgs, Max Van Pels
480 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co
260 bgs, Fag Trading Co
330 bgs, Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Co
330 bgs, Thurston & Braidich
OLIBANUM—45 cs, R D Heins
TALHA—50 bgs, Orbis Product Corp
150 bgs, S B Penick & Co
TRAGACANTH—560 bgs, Morteza Khosrovschihi
GYPSUM, CALCINED—269 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels
HAIR, GOAT—34 bls, M Rothschild & Co
17 bls, M Wagman Co
25 bls, Strauss Bros
9 bls, P & L Scherer & Son
90 bls, Tradesman National Bank & Trust Co
28 bls, Arms Textile Mfg Co
HONEY—100 bbls, Standard Molasses Co
278 bbls, M Golodetz Co
100 bbls, Catz American Co
100 bbls, Chase National Bank & Trust Co
50 bbls, General Import Distributors
42 bbls, Stenharter & Nordlinger
100 bbls, Carter & Gaulfield
50 bbls, J G Paton
KYANITE—200 tons, Golwynne Chemical Corp
MANGANESE DIOXIDE—128 cks
MENTHOL—100 cs, C L Huisking & Co
25 cs, Brown & Williamson Tobacco Co
2 cs, Vick Chemical Co
MICA—599 cs, United States Commercial Co
MURU MURU KERNELS—800 bgs, 80,000 lbs, E F Drew & Co
NIGER SEED—190 bgs, 24,700 lbs, Wagner Bros Feed Corp
130 bgs, 16,900 lbs, Wm M Allison & Co
60 bgs, 7,800 lbs, Becker Mayer Seed Co
45 bgs, 5,850 lbs, W G Scarlett & Co
OIL, CINNAMON BARK—1 cs, Vilkart Bros
EUCALYPTUS—33 cs, J Berlage Co
ORANGE—99 cs, W J Bush & Co
PALMAROSA—7 pots, Felton Chemical Co
SANDALWOOD—7 cs, Felton Chemical Co
5 cs, Givaudan-Delawanna
15 cs, Geo Uhe & Co
OX GALLS—5 bbls, Maltbie Chemical Co
POTASH SALT—16 kgs, A Gusmer, Inc
RESIN—214 cs, Astoria Import & Mfg Co
496 cs, Otis Astoria Corp
RHUBARB—50 bgs, Max Van Pels
ROOT, MEDICINAL—32 bls, Geo Uhe & Co
SABADILLA SEED—20 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada
SANDALWOOD—350 bgs, Geo Lueders & Co
SENNA LEAVES—145 bls, Bank of London & South America
SHARK LIVERS—20 bbls, Wilbur Ellis Co
SHELLAC—300 bgs, Schwab Bros
200 bgs, Bingham Co
1,975 bgs, Mac Lac Co
200 bgs, Cornelis & Suhr
50 bgs, Colony Export & Import Co
100 bgs, J B Day & Co
600 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co
SHELLAC—630 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co
300 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co
600 bgs, Ralli Bros
BUTTONLAC—100 bgs, Schwab Bros
100 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co
150 bgs, Cornelis & Suhr
SEEDLAC—250 bgs, Mac Lac Co
365 bgs, Gillespie Rogers-Pyatt Co
275 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co
600 bgs, Ralli Bros
154 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co
STEATITE—248 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels
TONKA BEANS—30 bbls, H E Botzew & Co
35 bbls, Machado & Co
TUCUM KERNELS—4,615 bgs, 461,500 lbs, Durkee Famous Foods
1,500 bgs, 150,000 lbs, First National Bank
1,231 bgs, 123,100 lbs, E F Drew & Co
WAX, BEES—9 pkgs, R D Heins
53 bgs, D Steengrafe
26 bgs, Bank of the Manhattan Co
56 bgs, Andes Fruit & Produce Corp
8 bgs, Geck Trading Co
2 bgs, A Gross
3 bgs, L Luzzatto
2 bgs, Catz American Co
CARNAUBA—538 bgs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp
51 bgs, Cornelius Products Co
355 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co
313 bgs, E A Bromund Co
463 bgs, Fred Henjes, Jr
38 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co
126 bgs, Baird Rubber & Trading Co
50 bgs, National Products Corp
375 bgs, R T French Co
50 bgs, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co
524 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Co
1,551 bgs, Boyle Midway, Inc
3,138 bgs, S C Johnson & Son, Inc
13 bgs
WITHERITE—1,500 bgs, E I du Pont de Nemours Co
WOOL WAX ALCOHOL—96 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co



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Stabilized Employment

The prime essential of a stable economy is stabilized employment—steady jobs. All employment, therefore, should be continuous.

It isn't decreased sales that causes commercial economic depressions; it is diminished buying power. And there is only one source of buying power; that is employment.

Leaders of management and labor alike—not all of them, of course, but, those who are really progressive—are agreed that the annual wage and the year-round job are desirable objectives. The difficulty is that the two groups cannot agree on the basis of an annual wage or whether a worker may be shifted to various types of jobs as conditions demand.

The annual wage is not different from the annual salary. The man in overalls in the plant has the same individual relation to the national buying power as the white-collar chap in the office. The trouble is that the two categories of compensation have become fixtures in the minds of those who receive the pay and those who give it. In the way peculiar to fixed human minds, an illogical bar exists with relation to the acceptance of the fact that wages and salaries have a common denominator. There is also a general reluctance, or aversion, to accept the basic economic fact that both are used for the same purpose—that is, living.

There is no physical or financial or commercial bar to the application of the annual wage. There are, however, a number of mental blocks to that step, and still bigger obstacles in the category of dogmas and theories. It is not possible or practicable to extend present hourly wage scales to an annual wage. The basis of the latter must be determined from actual annual earnings over a really typical period of years. That, of course, is the starting point. Once the stabilizing influence of steady jobs on the national economy and national income grows into the stimulating phase, the annual wage can be increased.

There is also the matter of the continuity and uniformity of the wage-earner's work over the year. It is not equitable to demand that a man be paid for staying away from work at times when the demand for his customary job has been saturated. There must be a *quid pro quo*. In the early years of general application of the annual wage, there will be unbalance among the several jobs in any organization. Men must accept shifts in the kind of work done. Experience and statistical control eventually will even up the correlation of contributory functioning. Then the job, as well as the pay, will be annual—and perennial, getting bigger every year.

—O-P-D—

Surplus Disposal Control

The President has asked Congress to supplant the three-man Surplus Property Board with a single administrator of surplus disposal. He aims at quick and decisive action. The house originally favored a single disposer; the senate insisted upon making three jobs grow where only one was necessary. The senate is said to be still of the same mind.

Centralization and concentration of public authority is fundamentally good. There are arguments for and against it, most of them stemming from the ancient human beliefs which gave birth to the opposing adages about the bad effects of too many cooks on the broth and the added wisdom of a multiple of counsel. But, hydra-headed governmental offices usually fall short of desired functional effectiveness. One head is enough for any organization or organism.

The production and acquisition of war supplies have always had too many heads to be as efficient as they could be. The errors in that direction point clearly to the wisdom of putting the control of disposal of surplus war supplies under a single head. That is for matters of final determination: no one man can function satisfactorily in any such position without a multitude of properly qualified counsel.

It would be good in many ways if the disposal of war goods could be turned over to the War Production Board and that agency's functioning reversed. Assistance could be got from the military and other procurement agencies, also reversing their functioning. Any good transmission line should work equally well in both directions. Not that the War Production Board and the procurement agencies have the essential correlation of a good transmiss[illegible] but they are the best at hand, and if pl[illegible]nder duly qualified sole command they c[illegible] do a good job.

The next best method would be that of a single-headed disposal agency for all surpluses, supplied with adequate advisory service. There is the rub!

No single administrator, no three-man or ten-man board can know enough to do a satisfactory job of surplus disposal. The details that the top must know must be got from men with knowledge of all conditions in the various lines of business or which surplus disposal will impinge. There is a deeply ingrained fear in governmental circles, deriving largely from previous experiences, that business advisers would mean inside dealings in the disposal of surplus goods, and properties also. There is a law against a man's leaving a disposal job to go with a concern which has bought surplus goods. There is no provision for advisers in, at least, the majority of lines of surplus disposal. Those three conditions set up a stalemate. The situation is aggravated by the reluctance of business houses to bid for surplus goods, while decrying the opportunities open to heterodox speculators.

A single administrator would be an improvement over the present disposal triumvirate. But, the degree of improvement, from the standpoint of national economic welfare, will depend on ability to evaluate conflicting, selfish declarations, and to say "yes" or "no" and mean exactly that.

—O-P-D—

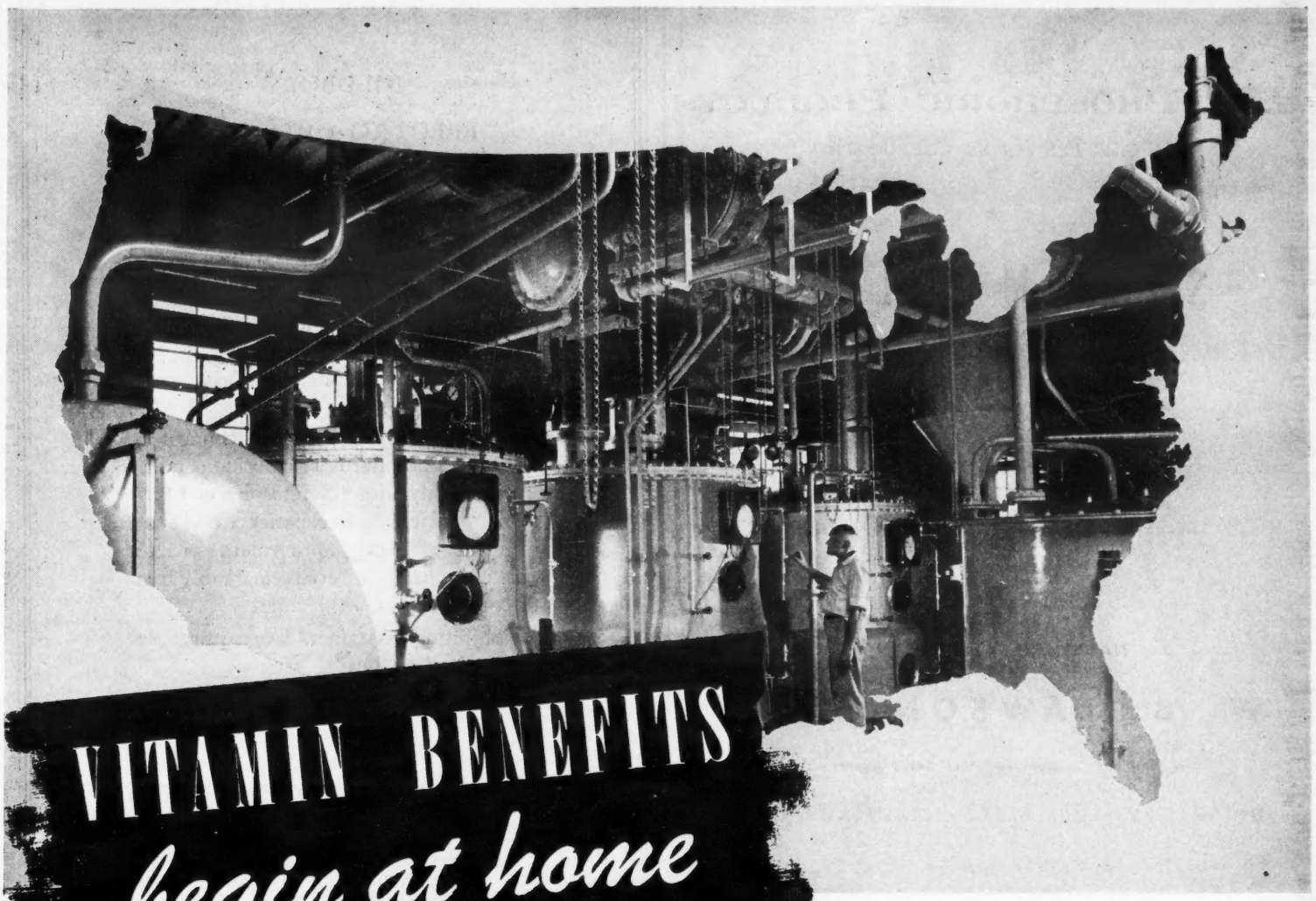
Employment of Veterans

Instead of taking a vacation of two or three months, Congress should sit down to and finish the job of defining beyond question or cavil the employment status of returning veterans. Too many officials now have, or at least assume, a part in the settling of this big question under Federal laws. This confusion is many times confounded by the insistence of labor leaders that their laws on memberships and tenures and seniorities take precedence over all governmental provisions.

Nobody among the several million veterans soon to be seeking employment or among the thousands of employers to whom they will turn can say with certainty that any one of them will get any job at all or whether he will be able to get within seeing distance of the rating to which his experience entitles him. There is a wide-open question of whether time under arms counts at all or, if so, with what relation to the time put in by deferred workers. And there are a thousand views on all sides, even among regional labor boards, on the influence which will be exerted by the closed-shop rule.

To make a bad matter worse, there is a growing political clamoring that the control of employment services in replacement and other aspects be decentralized to the several States. What with worker migrations that inevitably will result from the spotty distribution of production centers, plus the psychological inclinations of those escaping from military discipline and command, unemployment possibilities will be raised to the forty-eighth power by lack of uniformity among State laws and regulations and processes.

The employment status of the returning veteran must be stated in new Federal legislative enactment concisely and clearly. These men are wards of the nation, not of the several States; they are entitled to equal regard and equitable treatment—which cannot be provided in a medley of States' laws. Congress took them out of their jobs. It has not provided satisfactorily for their return thereto. Even selfish politics should dictate that that shortcoming be remedied. The returning veterans, whatever their employment status, still have votes—and know how to use them.



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Heavy Chemicals

Deliveries of heavy chemicals increased last week. This was not so much the result of direct government demands as it was owing to the endeavors of suppliers who hold government contracts to move material in anticipation of possible cancellations. This policy seemed to characterize both holders of contracts and sub-contracts. Suppliers in many instances are behind scheduled requirements and realization of this was the motive for the pressure of deliveries.

Prompt settlement of labor difficulties at a prominent chemical producing plant was reported. Increased output of antimony axide has relieved the supply situation of that chemical appreciably. Iron free sulphate of alumina has been established at a lower selling level. Hydrofluoric acid was moved promptly in non-return able drums, but the shortage of returnable drum delayed the movement in rubber containers. Slight easement was reported in the naphthenic acid supply. October was named as the best carlot shipment for oxalic acid. Chromic acid remained definitely tight with producers behind contract schedules. No important change could be noted in either the soda ash or caustic soda markets. The chlorates continued in exceedingly heavy demand. Shipments of chlorate of potash are covering match requirements for export as well as home consumption.

Thirteen wholesalers of industrial chemicals, reporting to the Bureau of the Census, aggregating sales of $1,016,000 in May, showed a gain of 2 percent over April and an inventory loss of 5 percent. In comparison with May, 1944, their sales were up 20 percent and their inventories were up 3 percent.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 87.3 in the week ended July 14, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 62.7 in the previous week and 87.7 percent a year ago.

Production and supply figures noted in some of the following market reports were released by the Chemicals Bureau of WPB, unless otherwise specified.

Alumina Sulphate — Lower prices have been named for the iron-free grade. The market is now established at $1.75 per hundred pounds in bags for carlot shipments. This is a decline of 10c. per 100 pounds. The commercial grade was unchanged. The price reduction was made possible by the current availability of trihydrate of alumina, previously required for the production of aluminum.

Ammoniac Sal—Demand continued active for this chemical with most of current production reaching the dry battery manufacturers who are sending enormous quantities of batteries to the Signal Corps. May production amounted to 6,020,000 pounds, compared with 5,734,000 pounds in April. Stocks at the end of May were 1,677,000 pounds against 1,652,000 pounds at the end of April.

Antimony Oxide—Increased production has improved the position of this market. Supplies are freer with some sellers able to take on additional orders for prompt shipment. The improvement in stocks has led to trade reports that allocation control might be lifted before many weeks.

Bleaching Powder — May output amounted to 2,708,000 pounds against 2,662,000 pounds in April. Stocks at the close of May were 473,000 pounds, compared with 485,000 pounds at end of the preceding month.

Calcium Phosphate—Monobasic output in May registered 5,210,000 pounds against 4,722,000 pounds in April. Stocks at the end of May were 4,557,000 pounds compared with 4,965,000 pounds at the end of April. Production of dibasic in May was 3,389,000 pounds against 4,020,000 pounds in April. Stocks at the end of May were 2,081,000 pounds, compared with 2,518,000 pounds at the close of the preceding month.

Carbon Bisulphide—Department of Agriculture purchased 5,500 pounds in drums at .0575c. per pound, New York on July 9.

Chlorine—May production was placed at 110,746 tons, compared with 103,478 tons in April. Stocks at the close of May were 6,705 tons against 5,875 tons at the close of April.

Nickel Sulphate—Production has not been able to keep up with the mounting demand for this material, although there are possibilities that the supply situation may improve later in the year. Prospects for the resumption of automobile manufact has stimulated the demand to build up nickel stock solutions. WPB reported that the lessening of requirements of other countries for essential nickel needs had eased the situation in metal here. Nickel accounts for approximately 8 percent of the materials entering into the production of stainless steel.

Potash Caustic—Output in May was slightly lower than April. The tight position of the market has not been relieved and probably will not until the effect of lend-lease shipments has finally passed. May production was 4,566 tons, compared with 4,759 tons in April. Stocks at the end of May were 1,896 tons against 1,672 tons at the close of April.

Salt—Department of Agriculture purchased 6,720 pounds of table salt in fiber cartons at $1.30 per case at San Francisco, California, on July 6.

Soda Ash—May production of finished light soda ash for the month of May amounted to 206,019 tons against 210,130 tons in April. Stocks at the end of May were 28,508 tons, compared with 37,284 tons at the end of April. Output of finished ash in May was 125,807 tons against 114,133 tons in April. Stocks at the end of May were 7,099 tons, compared with 12,510 tons at the end of April.

Soda Bicarbonate—Output in May amounted to 16,393 tons, compared with 15,407 tons in April. Stocks at the close of May were 4,625 tons against 4,073 tons at the end of April.

Soda, Caustic—Electrolytic output in May registered 103,575 tons of liquid and 18,299 tons of solid. These totals compare with 97,440 tons of liquid and 18,577 tons of solid in April. Lime soda process production was 65,315 tons of liquid in May and 21,995 tons of solid, compared with revised totals of 63,860 tons of liquid and 19,840 tons of solid in April. Combined stocks at the end of May were 55,886 tons against 57,017 tons at the close of the preceding month.

Tin—Total pig tin available for allocation and industrial reserve stocks, after allowing for an 18,000-ton minimum industry working inventory and government stockpiling, amounted to only 23,654 tons on May 1, compared with 83,076 tons on January 1, 1942. WPB stated that civilian demand, sharpened by four years of a slim tin diet, would consume these stocks in one gulp if unrestrained by government restrictions to safeguard military uses. The average pre-war automobile, for instance, used eight pounds per car. Accordingly, an ordinary 4,000,000 car year would chew up about 15,000 tons of tin or approximately 65 percent of the current available stockpile.

Acids

Muriatic — Production during the month of May amounted to 37,152 tons, compared with 23,461 tons in April. Stocks at producing plants at the end of May were 3,068 tons against 2,984

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Aluminna sulphate, iron free, 10c. per 100 pounds.

Comparative Price Indexes

Acids

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
168.9	169.0	169.0	169.0

General Chemicals

week. Last	week. Prev.	month. Last	year. Last
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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Titanium Tetrachloride • Sulphur Chloride
Silicon Tetrachloride • Sulphuric Acid
Caustic Soda • Tartar Emetic • Liquid Chlorine • Sulphur • Sodium Hydrosulphide
Carbon Bisulphide • Textile Stripper.

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tons at the close of the preceding month.

Naphthenic — Supply situation seemed slightly easier and more acid of certain grades is expected to be made available for civilian use as a result of military cutbacks.

Nitric—May output was placed at 41,757 tons against 40,053 tons in April. Stocks at the close of May were 5,789 tons, compared with 5,788 tons at the end of April.

Oxalic—Producers have been under increased pressure for shipments during the past week. Deliveries are behind scheduled requirements and the call has been accentuated for any material available. The market's supply position is tight and it is said to be doubtful if better than October can be done for additional carlots.

Phosphoric—May production of 50 percent H_3PO_4 amounted to 59,091 tons, compared with a revised total of 59,588 tons in April. Stocks at the end of May were 14,528 tons against 13,985 tons at the end of April.

Sulphuric—Total production in May amounted to 868,682 tons, compared with 834,152 tons in April. Stocks at the close of May were 238,465 tons against 230,858 tons at the close of the preceding month.

Baltimore, July 20.—Production of sulphuric acid continued heavy without change either in demand or in ceiling level, which stands at the top prices realized in March three years ago. These top prices varied more or less, which led at one stage of the market to the proposal at Washington that a uniform price be set. A careful consideration of the problem brought the realization that the conditions of production varied more or less in different localities and evidently brought the conviction that an absolute level would hardly be fair to the producing companies and perhaps lead to prolonged contention with unsettling results. As a consequence the talk about equalization seems to have been shelved for the duration of the war, and activities continue as usual, with the production large enough to take care of war requirements and a margin for other industrial uses.

Garis Marks 40 Years With J.T. Baker Chemical

Members of the J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J., organization, paid tribute June 28 to Herbert H. Garis, president, for completion of forty years of service with the company. Over 500 employees joined in giving Mr. Garis a platinum watch, appropriately inscribed. The watch was presented to him by men of the "Forty Year Club," and representatives of the employees' association. Following the presentation, a luncheon in honor of Mr. Garis was held at the Hotel Easton. Starting with the J. T. Baker Chemical Company in 1905, Mr. Garis held progressively important positions. In 1926 he was elected president of the company.

Burlap Purchase Plan By U.S. Favored

OPD Washington Bureau

A recommendation that the government continue its public purchase program for burlap through at least the first quarter of 1946 and that the entire situation be reviewed again this October was agreed upon at a recent meeting of the War Production Board's Burlap Importing and Bag Manufacturing Industry Advisory Committee, WPB has announced.

H.M. Hilton Joins Paul-Lewis Laboratories

Henry M. Hilton has joined the executive staff of the Paul-Lewis Laboratories, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis. Mr. Hilton was formerly associated with the Aluminum Company of America.

Ansul Chemical Builds Plant for Dugas Division

Manufacturing operations of the Dugas division of the Ansul Chemical Company, Marinette, Wis., will be housed in a new building, 121 feet wide and 291 feet long.

Little, Inc., Adds to Staff

Dr. L. B. Arnold, Jr. has joined the staff of Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass. Dr. Arnold was previously in the organic chemicals and rayon departments of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., and more recently an assistant director of the chemistry division of the metallurgical laboratory at Chicago.

Labor Dep't Revokes Order on Young Workers

OPD Washington Bureau

In one of her last acts in office, former Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins revoked the war time exemption under which employment of 16 and 17-year-old girls have been permitted under certain conditions to work on public contracts under the Walsh-Healey, it was disclosed July 17.

The revocation order, issued on advice of the War Manpower Commission that the labor supply will be adequate for war production without the addition to the labor force of 16 and 17-year-old girls not previously employed.

Packard Paint Plans To Relocate Factory

The Packard Paint & Varnish Company, paint and varnish manufacturer, New England, will move its factory to 99 Potter street, Cambridge, Mass., sometime this Fall.

Give a Pint of Blood Today

Chemical Salesmen Golf Lead by Dunkel

Paul A. Dunkel, of Paul A. Dunkel & Co., won the low gross prize at the July golf tournament of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry held at the Garden City County Club, Garden City, L. I., July 12. R. C. Quortrup, of the Barrett Division of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, was the leader in the flight B group, and Silas Besthoff, of Faesy & Besthoff, led the flight C group low gross. Other winners were:—

Members low net, flight A, Nelson Myers, of Enequist Chemical Company; flight B, S. B. Scott, of the Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation; flight C, W. B. Mullen, of Joseph Turner & Co. Guests, low gross, J. Gossweiler, of the Sandoz Chemical Company. Guests, low net, H. Kaufman, of the George Smith Company. Nearest pin, B. T. Bush, of Bush Aromatics, Inc. Longrest drive, E. McCauliff, of Glyco Products Company.

W. C. Harmon, of the Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company, chairman of the entertainment committee, was in charge of arrangements.

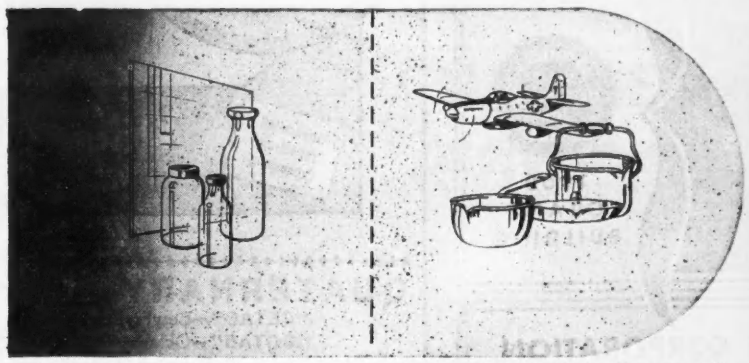
Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

elected and see the world" — it wouldn't seem out of place to anyone who has been watching the activities of the legislators lately.

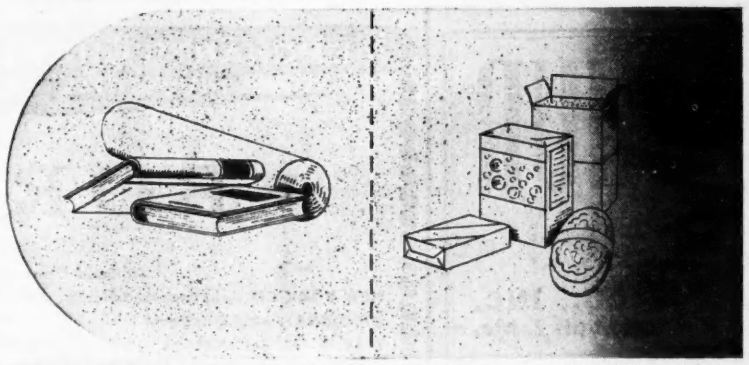
There have been so many lawmakers running around the world "investigating" this, that, and the other thing, that if they could all be got together in one spot at one time the whips of the senate and house would have less trouble getting a quorum than they do sometimes in the capitol itself.

To top it all off, two of the house committees — interstate and foreign commerce and foreign affairs—this week engineered bills through the house to make sure they were not left out on the world junkets. At a probable cost to the people of $100,000 these committees were given authority to "investigate" all matters within their jurisdiction "at such times and places within or outside the United States" as they may deem advisable.



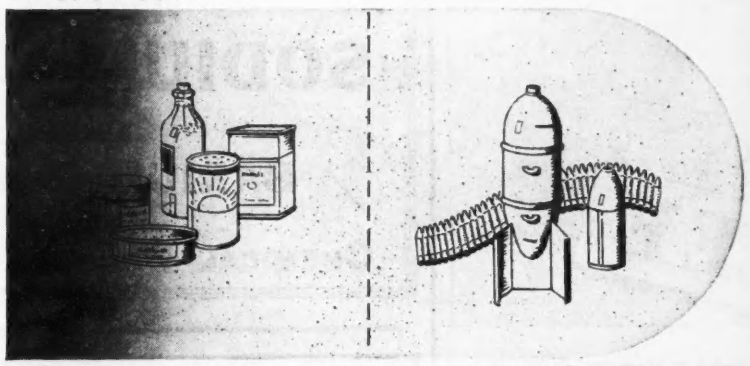
GLASS Uniform, dependable Diamond Soda Ash is an important glass-making ingredient.

ALUMINUM Much Diamond Soda Ash is consumed in the manufacture of aluminum for war or peace.



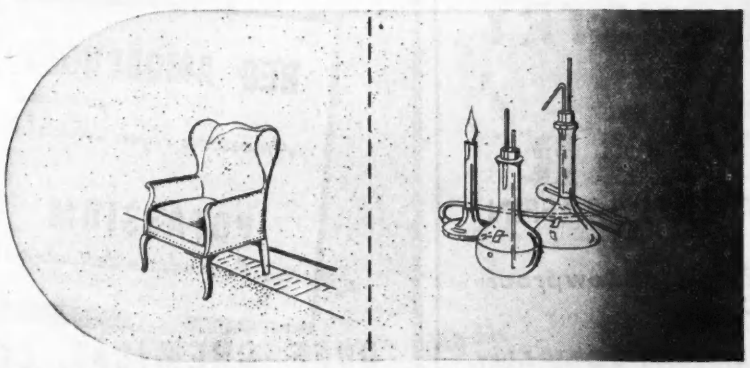
PULP AND PAPER The high quality of Diamond Soda Ash recommends its use in making pulp and paper.

SOAP Large quantities of Diamond Soda Ash are consumed in preparing various types of soap.



CLEANERS Soda Ash is a principal ingredient in the manufacture of household cleansers.

EXPLOSIVES Over 100,000 tons of Soda Ash are required annually for war-time explosives.



TEXTILES Soda Ash is employed in the dyeing and finishing of textile fabrics.

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Research Foundation

—Continued from page 3

support basic research in nonprofit organizations, encourage scientific talent in American youth by offering scholarships and fellowships, and promote long-range research on military matters.

2. That the foundation consist of nine members to be selected by the President and be responsible to him. They shall serve four years and without compensation.

3. That the foundation have the following five divisions:—(1) Medical research, (2) natural sciences, (3) national defense, (4) scientific personnel and education, and (5) publications and scientific collaboration.

A Matter of $33,000,000

The first cost of an adequate program of national support of basic research and concomitant education, such as he suggested, would be around $33,000,000, Dr. Bush said; and it might rise gradually as the operation progressed. He disclosed that expenditures for scientific research by industry and government increased from $140,000,000 in 1930 to $309,000,000 in 1940, and that those by colleges and universities grew from $20,000,000 to $31,000,000. Dr. Bush added that expenditures by research institutes declined, however, from $5,200,000 to $4,500,000 during the same period.

Dr. Bush pointed out that, since 1900, a large number of scientific agencies have been established within the Federal government, until in 1939 they numbered more than forty. He said that while these agencies have showed splendid achievement, they have been limited in function, and he expressed his regret at the government's lack of a national policy for science. In his opinion, scientific research being conducted today in the departments of agriculture, commerce and interior and the Federal Security Agency should remain where it is and should be continued. Support of agricultural research by grants to the land-grant colleges and experiment stations should likewise continue since their contribution lies in applying fundamental knowledge to the departments within which they are established. But a new agency of promotion and co-ordination is fundamentally needed.

Dr. Bush stressed the relationship between scientific advancement and employment, declaring that "there must be a stream of new scientific knowledge to turn the wheels of private and public enterprise." He noted the possibilities of using science to improve the economic welfare of the United States, domestically and cosmically.

Scientific Education

Touching upon the much-discussed "serious deficit" in trained scientific personnel in the United States, Dr. Bush said that the deficit of science and technology students, who, but for the war, would have received bachelor's degrees, is about 150,000, and that the deficit of those holding advanced degrees in chemistry, engineering, geology, mathematics, physics, psychology, and the biological sciences will amount to about 17,000 by 1955.

The report recommended a program to provide 24,000 undergraduate scholarships and 900 graduate fellowships, which would cost the government about $30,000,000 annually when in full operation. Each year under this program 6,000 undergraduate scholarships would be made available to highschool graduates, and 300 fellowships would be extended to college graduates. Those who receive such scholarships and fellowships would constitute a national science reserve and would be subject to call into government service in connection with scientific or technical work in time of war or other national emergency.

Dr. Bush stressed the necessity of having the government provide suitable incentives to private industry in conducting research. He urged clarification of present uncertainties in the internal revenue code in regard to the deductibility of research and development expenditures as current charges against net income, and strengthening of the patent system so as to prevent abuses which reflect discredit upon a basically sound system. In addition, he said, ways should be found to cause the benefits of basic research to reach industries which do not now utilize new scientific knowledge.

Senator Magnuson's bill was referred to the senate committee on commerce. The author stated that he hoped hearings on the measure would be held early in the Fall, and that legislation creating a national research foundation of the kind proposed in his bill and recommended by Dr. Bush's report would be enacted this year. Senator Magnuson declared that it was "imperative that we act quickly if we are to build soundly for the years of peace ahead of us."

RFC Offers

—Continued from page 3

National Carbon Company, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; amorphous carbon.

Warner Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; magnesite.

Blanding Mines Company, Blanding, Utah; vanadic oxide.

Panaminas, Inc., Paytes P. O., Va.; zinc, lead and copper sulphate concentrates.

ment, of $101,333,400. Among the properties are:—

Pine Top Asbestos Mine, Globe, Ariz.; mining and mill treatment.

Great Lakes Carbon Company, Chicago, Ill.; calcined petroleum coke.

Mathieson Alkali Works, Lake Charles, La.; magnesium, several buildings being leased to Dunn Construction Company.

Delta Chemical Company, Baltimore, Md.; chloride of lime.

Pilgrim Ordnance Works, West Hanover, Mass.; grinding magnesium.

Anaconda Copper Mining Company,

Rodney Schmidt Back

Rodney Schmidt, director of sulphur production for Stauffer Chemical Company, has returned to the New York office, after an extended pleasure trip to New Orleans where he visited the new Stauffer plant.

Whiting Joins Wyeth

John A. Whiting has joined Wyeth, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Philadelphia, as veterinary technical adviser. He was formerly with the veterinary division of Armour & Co., Chicago.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Although an active inquiry for sizing materials was in evidence during the week, business was quiet because of the unimproved tight supply situation. Curtailed production of domestic products, combined with the slowness of receipts of foreign materials, kept supplies at low ebb. The inability of processors to obtain corn has further accentuated the scarcity of supplies of corn derivatives and also increased the time in the delay of deliveries, which in some instances are up to ten days behind schedules. Arrivals of tapioca flour from Brazil have been held up by limited shipping space. It was stated shipments scheduled to be made several weeks ago have not departed and the merchandise was still on the docks.

Consuming interest in tanstuffs was restricted to quebracho extract and wattle extract during the week, with other varieties attracting little attention. Tanners inventories were appreciably increased recently and, until these stocks are consumed, no improvement in demand is looked for until the Fall months.

OPA has approved an amendment to the tanning materials price order, RMPR-531, extending the time to September 30 within which importers who diverted quebracho extract to a low-inventory buyer must make delivery of an equivalent amount of material to the buyer from whom the extract was diverted at the maximum price in effect prior to January 1, 1945.

Chemicals

Alumina Chloride—Production of anhydrous and crystal during May totaled 5,401,000 pounds and at the end of the month stocks were 2,453,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of Census. Output of solution 32 degree Be. was 10,022,000 pounds and stocks on hand at the close of the period were 421,000 pounds.

Alumina Formate—Steady call noted for delivery against former contracts. Market firm and unchanged at current levels.

Bichromates — Output of soda bichromate and chromate was indicated at 6,955 tons during May and stocks at the end of that month were 790 tons, according to the Bureau of Census. Production of potash bichromate and chromate was 688,000 pounds during May. Withdrawals against contracts continued in active request during the week. Supply situation was critical and allocations by WPB have been restricted for all civilian requirements, the bulk of the output being absorbed by military needs.

Soda Formate—Tanners were taking moderate quantities for prompt delivery. Supplies were liberal and held at former levels.

Soda Hydrosulphite—Production in May totaled 3,054,000 pounds and stocks at the end of the month were 732,000 pounds, it was reported by Bureau of Census. Consumers were taking good sized quantities against prior orders. New business was moderate. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Sulphonated Oils — Inquiry continued excellent for prompt delivery. Trading was light, being restricted by limited supplies of vegetable oils and tallow. Market was strong.

Zinc Dust—Business was reported fair and mainly for actual needs. Quotations were well held. OPA has put a ceiling of 15 cents on the price of used 3½ gallon pails returned by buyers of zinc dust to a producer.

Dyestuffs

Cochineal—Demand was light and spotty. Quotations were maintained at former levels. Production of chochineal in Peru, formerly substantial, is now small but relatively stable. Exports amounted to 38,429 kilograms in 1944. France was the principal customer before the war, but since then the United States and Argentina have been the leading purchasers.

Madder—Routine demand continued during the week. Sales were confined to limited quantities for actual needs.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
293.8	293.8	279.7	264.5

Sizing Materials

Albumen Egg—An excellent demand continued to feature this market, but business was slow because of the scarcity of supplies. Reduced production so far this season has been sold well ahead, and the market was bare of material for sale. Prices were strong at ceilings.

Dextrin Corn — While buying interest was excellent, trading was restricted owing to the scarcity of supplies. Deliveries against former orders were still behind from six to seven weeks. Production has been curtailed by the inability of processors to secure corn.

Egg Yolk — Trading was practically at a standstill owing to the scarcity of available stocks. Demand was urgent and exceeded the supply. Prices were well maintained at ceilings.

Starch Corn — Curtailed production owing to the scarcity of corn became more acute during the week and the delay in deliveries was increased to ten weeks behind schedules in some quarters. Processors were having considerable difficulty in getting corn, and reports from the West stated that trading in cash corn was practically nil during the week. Visible corn supply declined 559,000 bushels for the week ended July 14 to 9,957,000 bushels as compared with 11,986,000 bushels for the same time last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade. The domestic corn grind for June totalled 9,484,768 bushels as compared with 9,068,719 bushels for the same month in 1944 and 8,735,881 bushels in 1943.

Tapioca Flour—Firm conditions prevailed in this market, in view of the paucity of supplies here and the slowness of receipts from Brazil. Shipments from there have been delayed by the scarcity of shipping space. Consumers were in the market for supplies but have been using substitutes.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Consumers were in the market for moderate quantities for prompt delivery. Prices were firm at ceilings.

Divi-Divi—While trading was quiet, the market was steady and unchanged. Tanners were using current stocks and displayed little interest for shipment from primary markets.

Hematine Extract—Moderate quantities were in demand for immediate needs. Quotations were maintained at ceilings.

Logwood Extract — Withdrawals against recent orders were in good request. New business was light and transacted at recently advanced ceiling prices.

Mangrove Bark — Tanners were showing little interest in replacements and were consuming liberal inventories. No improvement in trading is expected during the balance of the summer. Reports from producing centers state that shipments were unchanged and firm at former levels.

Myrobalans — Consuming inquiry quiet during the week. Tanners holdings were said to be heavy and trading was not expected to improve until after the Summer months. Primary market was reported steady and unchanged.

Quebracho—An urgent demand was noted against current contracts, with trading of fair volume for prompt shipment from foreign sources. Quotations were well maintained at ceilings.

Wattle Bark—Tanners continued to show an active inquiry for the extract. Offerings from Africa were reported light and closely held at ceilings. Recent heavy arrivals of bark have replenished supplies and there was little demand for this material. Prices were steady.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Agricultural Chemicals

Contract shipments of ammonia sulphate, potash and superphosphate to the larger mixers constituted the major movement of agricultural chemicals during the past week. Some activity was reported in the organics, but the current shortage of stocks in castor pomace, dried blood tankage and bone meal limited transactions. In regard to castor pomace, it was reported that crushers, recently closed down, have resumed operations. Trade reports were heard of possibilities of government subsidies being granted for importations of dried blood and tankage to induce a better flow of material from South American supply sources.

Survey conducted by the agricultural chemicals section of WPB in reference to the capacity of the fertilizer industry to produce superphosphate has been completed and shows the operating capacity of the industry to be over 11,400,000 tons of normal 18 percent superphosphate. This total does not include concentrated superphosphate capacity. During the last few years the industry has been unable to produce at a rate at which it was capable and desirous of operating owing to serious shortages of labor, sulphuric acid and transportation facilities. The outlook for next year is considerably brighter.

Dollar-and-cent ceiling prices have been established by OPA for the sole leather scrap that is made into fertilizer and used for chemical purposes. The new prices are:—grain chips, $4.00 per ton for producers and $5.00 for others sellers. Flesh skivings, $7.00 per ton, producers, and $8.00 other sellers. These prices become effective July 23.

Foreign advices state that, although guano production in Peru increased 13 percent in 1944 over the preceding year, none was available for export. Comparable figures are shown as 78,842 metric tons last year against 69,696 metric tons in 1943.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Sulphate—According to trade reports, sales have been somewhat larger than production and the current supply level has remained at a low level. Buyers have experienced difficulty in locating additional material under the tight conditions prevalent.

Bone Meal—Buying interest representing both feed and fertilizer was in the market. There was no improvement in the supply situation and trading was confined within narrow limits.

Castor Pomace—No increase in offerings could be noticed although a resumption of crushing operations in some of the oil mills improved the outlook. Shipments against standing contracts constituted the week's movement.

Dried Blood—Supply position remained definitely tight, with feed demand steadily mounting. Reports in trade to the effect that government is considering steps to insure South American importations.

Fish Scrap—Fishing companies not eager to accept additional business until they have sufficient stock to cover when and if orders previously placed. Menhaden catch has fallen off owing to bad weather conditions. The fish are running small with improvement expected as season progresses.

Hoof Meal—Available stocks short enough to check offerings. Some unfilled orders reported in the market.

Soda Nitrate — Seasonal slowing down in the demand for agricultural use. Supply situation favorable to meet current inquiries promptly. Importations have tended to prevent any critical shortage of stocks for agriculture during the year ended June 30.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Improvement in transportation facilities has permitted a larger movement of rock from mines. Demand for both home and export was active, with rail and steamships assisting in the distribution of material. Sizable quantities of phosphate rock are needed abroad and the outlook was reported favorable for the maintenance of heavy shipments.

Superphosphate—Production was reported being maintained at a higher level than usual at this season. Mixers are taking contract shipments and the major part of the year's requirements are said to have been booked. Baltimore continued to echo complaints regarding labor shortages but in general it was believed the stockpile is being increased.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

Potashes

Producers seem to have about all the contract orders they can handle at present. Production has been maintained around peak levels with shipments moving out promptly. Freight-car shortage has not proved a very serious factor in this industry so far although producers admit that the outlook is uncertain owing to a tightening of transportation facilities all over the country.

Markets at Other Centers

Baltimore, July 20,—Fish Scrap.—Operations of the menhaden fishing fleet have run into prolonged heavy rains with high winds, and there has been a very decided lessening in the production of this ammoniate. In fact, work not only in Chesapeake Bay, but along the Delaware and New Jersey coasts has undergone something like interruption. Even before the beginning of the rains, the fishing proved to be anything but encouraging in the entire area, and in addition, the fish caught were small, with the production of scrap sharply reduced. Altogether the season, so far, has been by no means encouraging, and only an important change in conditions will bring it up to average showing.

Chicago, July 20—Business in nitrogenous fertilizer materials maintained, and buyers seemed anxious and willing in most cases to get all material possible. Generally, however, the market situation was quiet. Offerings remained limited. Blood was in good call. Tankage quiet. Bone materials held their own. Dried Blood—Principal grade, $5.33 per unit of ammonia. Tankage—Feeding grade, $5.53 per unit; liquid stick, tankcar, $2.60 to $2.65; hoof meal, $4.25 to $4.50. Bone Materials—Steam ground bone meal, 3 and 50, $35 to $36 per ton; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $44 to $45; dry, rendered tankage, hard pressed, $1.25 per unit; 50 percent meat and bone scrap, $68 to $70.

Los Angeles, July 20.—All agricultural chemicals remained exceedingly scarce here this week. Potash sulphate was short by about 15 percent in this area; 3,300 tons of superphosphate reportedly were sent recently from Florida to be used in the Imperial Valley. Ruling prices were:—Ammonia Nitrate—$65 per ton with freight allowances up to $4.40 per ton from production plant. Ammonia Phosphate—$48 per ton for 16/20 grade and $57 for 11/48, delivered at California plant. Ammonia Sulphate—$38 per ton with freight allowances up to $4.40 per ton from California plant. Canadian material on same basis.

Insecticides

WPB has emphasized that because the quantity of DDT for non-military use is expected to be critical for some time to come, such commercial authorizations would be made only in case of emergencies, and where the use of DDT, is recommended by authorized individuals of governmental agencies. This material may be obtained for experimental purposes in accordance with paragraph (f) of the general chemicals allocation order, M-300. Before obtaining such material, the customer is required to submit an end-use certification, stating the nature of the research involved. WPB warned that if DDT "leaks out" for any but experimental purposes where research is conducted by competently trained personnel, it may be necessary to place the insecticide under full allocation control, requiring substantially more paper work by both industry and government.

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine states that the boll weevil is causing some concern in the South. There are sufficient weevils to cause serious damage to the cotton crop unless checked by insecticides and hot, dry weather. Grasshoppers also are appearing in abundance in some localities of the Western half of the cotton belt.

Sulphur and Pyrites

More sulphur was produced in May than in any previous month except May, 1942, according to the Bureau of Mines. Sales continued to exceed output substantially and producers' stocks declined 45,774 long tons. May production registered 319,976 tons against 278,751 tons for the same month last year. Mine shipments in May were 351,012 tons and stocks at the end of the month amounted to 3,838,084 tons, compared with 4,200,031 tons at the close of May, 1944. Spanish pyrites continued quiet with the availability of supplies regulating transactions.

Animal Feeds Data Deadline Extended

OPD Washington Bureau

The deadline for manufacturers to file margins, differentials and base ingredient prices under the new mixed animal feeds regulation has been extended until August 17, the Office of Price Administration has announced. This is a thirty-day extension of the original deadline for filing the information with OPA.

Three amendments to the regulation have been issued since it became effective May 19, 1945. Because these amendments changed the original methods of determining margins and base ingredient prices, the extension of the filing deadline was necessary so that manufacturers will have sufficient time to compute and file the necessary information, OPA said.

(Amendment 4 to Maximum Price Regulation 585—Mixed Feeds for Animals and Poultry—effective July 19, 1945.)

Shell Chemical to Build Agricultural Laboratory

The Shell Chemical Company, San Francisco, Calif., plans the construction of an agricultural laboratory on a 142-acre tract at Salida, Calif. Construction will cost approximately $500,000.

Int'l Minerals Plans Two Fertilizer Plants

Plans for the construction of two fertilizer plants by International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago, have been announced by Louis Ware, president of the corporation. A new $100,000 plant will be built in Mason City, Iowa, and a $200,000 plant will be erected in Hartsville, S. C., to replace a plant owned by the corporation there which was destroyed by fire in December. Both will be completely modern throughout, and equipped with all the latest labor-saving machinery.

The Mason City plant will produce a complete line of mixed fertilizers for corn, alfalfa, small grains, clover and truck crops. The new plant at Hartsville will produce mixed fertilizers and manufacture superphosphate.

Construction on both plants will begin soon and they are expected to be in operation in time for the Spring season in 1946.

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For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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Coaltar Chemicals

There was no easement in the industrial demand for coaltar chemicals last week, even if the government call was not as urgent as recorded earlier in the year. No new revocations of allocation controls were announced, but it looked as though a gradual broadening in the approvement of basic solvents might be expected during the next few months. This, however, is a trade opinion and any such action is up to WPB. Benzol did not seem to be under as much government pressure as noted earlier in the year. The market position was tight, but not as tight as in toluol or xylol. Naphthaline did not reveal any improvement in its supply position regardless of some easement in the call for production of phthalic anhydride resulting from a reduced demand for the latter for phthalate plasticizers. Some sellers stated that the phenol situation had improved. Heavy demand for creosote oil has kept inventories low.

Maintenance of broad demand for anilin oil continued to overtax current production. The shortage of stocks restricted output of dimethylanilin and other intermediates derived from an anilin base. Synthetic resins accounted for most of the maleic anhydride output. Paradichlorobenzene continued definitely tight owing to the diversion of benzol into other consuming channels. There was no relaxation in government demand for cyclohexanone and only small amounts were available for civilian use.

Steel operations for the week beginning July 16 were scheduled at 89.8 percent of ingot capacity, compared with 89 percent for the previous week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago the indicated rate was 88 percent. The present schedule is equivalent to the production of 1,644,800 net tons of ingots and castings, compared with 1,630,200 tons for the preceding week and 1,741,800 tons for the corresponding week in 1944.

Basic Products

Benzol—No appreciable change in the tight position of the general market. It looked as though possibilities favored a slight broadening out allocation approvements but this was up to WPB. Advices from the United Kingdom stated that crude benzol obtained from coal amounted to 100,300,000 imperial gallons in 1944. A small amount of benzol obtained from tar distillation is not included in this total. Domestic production continues to run well over 3,000,000 gallons a week.

Coaltar—Government demand for this material has not permitted any unusual quantities for civilian use. Specific cases where hardships were threatened received shipments. Tar output in the United Kingdom totaled 2,100,000 long tons or approximately 416,000,000 gallons last year.

Creosote Oil—Steady demand for wood processing. Inventories kept down by continual shipments. Production meeting all essential domestic requirements and shows little variation from week to week.

Cresylic Acid—Maintenance of heavy industrial demand has prevented any surplus from accumulating either in domestic or imported grades. There are more requests than supplies at present and this condition was fully reflected in the tight market situation. Shipments for the manufacture of tricresylphosphate have shown no signs of diminishing.

Naphthalene—There was no reflection of an easement in the call for phthalic anhydride in the naphthalene market. Production has moved steadily into essential consuming channels and the position of both crude and refined has remained definitely tight.

Phenol—While some sellers could report no change in the supply position, others were of the opinion that the market had improved its position slightly. WPB allocations for July may offer a clearer picture of the actual situation.

Toluol—Reported in a tighter position than benzol, although the opinion prevailed in the trade that allocations might gradually broaden. If reports of gradual cutbacks in munitions' requirements can be relied upon, there should be some easement in supplies during the remaining months of the year.

Xylol—In a similar condition to other solvents, but possibly in tighter supply than either benzol or toluol. Production of this material is much smaller than some of the other basic coaltar products.

Chicago, July 20.—Business in coaltar bases was good, insofar as supply was able to keep up with demand. For most products a strong market tone was observed. Benzol continued in good call. Ruling prices exclusive of tax were:—Benzol, pure, in tankcars, freight allowed up to 2c. per gallon, 15c. per gallon; 2-degree toluol, same basis, 28c.; 10-degree xylol, same basis, 30c.; industrial xylol, same basis, 27c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 27c.; creosote oil, same basis, 15½c.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.2	129.2

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended July 14 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid NH_3	lbs.	1,055,522
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	27,332,470
Benzol	gals.	3,444,336
Coaltar	gals.	12,777,374
Creosote oil	gals.	711,089
Naphthalene	lbs.	1,688,836
Phenol	lbs.	199,994
Toluol	gals.	688,867
Xylol	gals.	155,551

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexanone—Continued firm and tight with production channeled mostly for special government uses. Demand for this material has remained steady for several weeks and in trade quarters it was mentioned that some sizable quantities are being used for the manufacture of DDT. Pressure on cyclohexanol was sufficient to hold this base material in a tight supply position.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic—No improvement in the supply for civilian uses and commercial stocks are reported just about nil. Production said to be for specific government requirements at present.

Broenner's—Remained tight for civilian use. The conditions prevailing in basic materials and labor are not of a character suggestive of immediate improvement in the market's position.

Fumaric—Market position has shown better balance under WPB regulation. The most essential requirements, including the phthalic alkyd resins, have taken a full share of production.

Gamma—Inventories reported low on account of restricted production. Market showed no tendency to relax from its tight position.

Maleic—Consuming industries showed considerable interest in the anhydrous grade. Protective coatings and synthetic resins were heavily represented in current shipments. Demand, in general, exceeded supply by a wide margin.

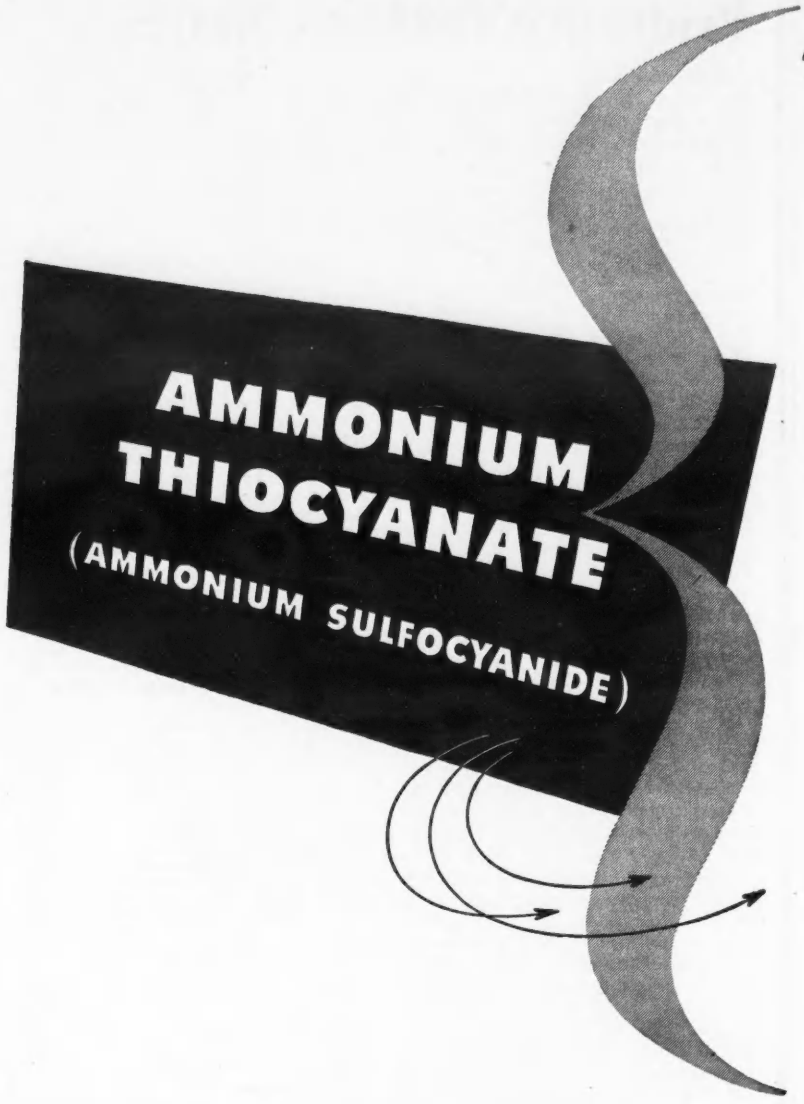
Other Intermediates

Anilin—Market position for oil continued tight under a broad consuming demand in addition to government requirements. The call for intermediates, dyes and chemicals showed no visible signs of relaxation.

Dimethylanilin—Production restricted through inability to secure sufficient anilin. Only a little over half the amount of oil desired was made available last month.

Diphenylamine—Dyestuff industry had about half of its requests granted while plastics, paints and chemicals

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.



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OPD—7-23-1945 47

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Tar and Chemical Division

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have fared somewhat better. More demand than supply at present.

Orthonitrotoluene—In limited civilian supply owing to restricted production. Not much chance of improved market position until the toluol supply eases.

Paradichlorobenzene—Tight and firm under a broader demand than producers can satisfy. Diversion of benzol into other channels holding production down.

Phthalic Anhydride—Supply position seemed to show a little improvement under less pressure for the manufacture of phthalate plasticizers. Demand from various consuming industries was considerably in excess of the supply but the trade thought possibilities for a little broadening of end uses were brighter.

Coaltar Colors

Production at present is moving mostly direct or indirect for government use. While some cutbacks have been made in textile mill contracts for cotton fabrics, the cancellations so far have not benefited civilians to any unusual degree. The most interest at present seems to be focussed on the vat varieties. Inventories are reported low, owing to the rapid absorption of output.

Penicillin Certification

—Continued from page 3

sired to do so to discuss the regulations in conference with FDA.

The general provisions of the regulations state that requests for certification of a batch of penicillin are to be addressed to the Commissioner of Foods and Drugs in such form as specified by him. The initial request must be accompanied by a full statement of the facilities and controls used to maintain the identity strength, quality, and purity of each batch. Such requests also must be accompanied by a specimen of the labeling to be used. When any changes have been made in facilities controls or elsewhere, they must be reported fully.

If it appears to the commission that (1) the information and samples have been submitted, and the request for certification contains no untrue statement of a material fact, and (2) the batch complies with the regulations and conforms to the applicable standards of identity, strength, quality, and purity set up by the regulations, the commission will certify that such batch is safe and efficacious for use subject to conditions on the effectiveness of certificates set forth in section 146.4.

Standards of identity, strength, quality, and purity for sodium penicillin and calcium penicillin propose that each salt or mixture must be so purified and dried that its potency is not less than 500 units per milligram and its moisture content is not more than 1 percent; each must be sterile, nontoxic, and nonpyrogenic—all according to "Tests and Methods of Assay to Determine Compliance with Standards for Penicillin Products" as revised July, 1945.

Packaging of sodium penicillin and calcium penicillin shall be in immediate containers of colorless transparent glass, which meet the U.S.P. test for containers of type I. The containers must contain 100,000 units, 200,000 units, 300,000 units, 500,000 units, or 1,000,000 units. Labeling requirements are set out in detail.

In submitting samples to the agency for certification, the regulations provide that the sample shall consist of one package for each 5,000 packages in such batch, but in no case less than five packages or more than twelve packages to be gathered at approximately equal intervals during the time of packaging of the batch. The fees for the services rendered with respect to each batch of penicillin submitted for certification is to be $3 for each package.

Maynard Made Director Of Textile Equipage Division

OPD Washington Bureau

T. G. Maynard, formerly of Detroit, Mich., has been named director of the clothing, knit goods and equipage division of the War Production Board's Textile, Clothing and Leather Bureau, Kenneth W. Marriner, bureau director has announced.

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Protective Coatings Materials

Announcement by the War Production Board, this past week, of plans for a gradual tapering off of war work during the ensuing half year to 70 percent of the March peak in the production of aircraft, ships, ammunition, combat and motor vehicles and other equipment and supplies, all requiring protective coatings of one kind or another, has carried with it a strong suggestion that some measure of relief will soon be forthcoming from the present acute shortages in many of the most important paint, varnish and lacquer materials available for civilian uses.

But, inasmuch as the contemplated diminution of war orders is to be very gradual, it has become obvious that the consequent easing of restrictions on non-military employment of these materials is to be made only a little at a time. It should not be expected that there will be any instantaneous liftings or even modifications of these restrictions which continue to hold back the transition of the industry from wartime to peacetime conditions.

Hence, although there may be some gradual easing by the Fall of this year in the restrictions on civilian enduses of drying oils, shellac, chemical colors and glues, there is not likely to be much relief from the existing limitations on non-military employment of gum rosin, wood rosin and the numerous synthetic resins.

Steps are already being taken by WPB for a more liberal allotment of white and red lead pigments, and permission has been given for more extensive importations of Belgian congo gum through a doubling of the allocations to the United States for the third quarter by the Combined Raw Materials Board, while much larger importations of casein from Argentina are looked for with the recent elimination of purchase price ceilings from licenses issued to American importers for third quarter purchases. And, although the use of steel, tinplate and terneplate for making drums and other containers is still very much limited, the use of blackplate in cans, made entirely of that material, is unrestricted, and blackplate ends of fibre-bodied cans need not be charged against the quota which was reduced three months ago.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Alphapinene, ½c. per gal.
Gum turpentine, ½c. per gal.
Casein, domestic, 2c. per lb.; imported, 3½c. per lb.
Triacetin, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140. 2	140.2	140.2

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Although repeatedly asked for a more liberal allowance of pig lead for the making of lead pigments, the Tin-Lead-Zinc Division of the War Production Board has not yet acceded to these requests for a further modification of the original lead metal order M-38, aside from its recent granting of more generous allotments for automotive storage batteries and collapsible tubes, defending its position on this score by contending that, although domestic production of lead is now mounting slowly, military requirements are still demanding the bulk of the output. Prices for pig lead have continued unchanged for the week July 13-20 at 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis and 6.50c. in New York.

With no amplification to date of the output of slab zinc anywhere nearly commensurate with the steady climb in production of zinc ores, concentrates and metallic zinc, WPB shows no inclination to recede from its position in limiting allocations for August to quantities of slab zinc needed for the filling of preferred orders. In fact, WPB has reiterated, in explanation of its stand on this score, that such action is necessary, because of the recent removal of prohibitions on the enduses of zinc through the recent revocation of order M-11-b. Quotations for zinc slabs have remained unaltered for the week July 13-20 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

Pigments

Red Lead—A more liberal allowance of this pigment for the making of protective coatings for civilian enduses is now being seriously considered by the Tin-Lead-Zinc Division of WPB, with chances believed to be favoring a granting of this urgently-requested liberalization of allotments for this purpose. The proposals along this line are for increasing this allotment under the supplementary lead order M-384 from the initial allowance of 30 percent of the base period consumption for the first six months of this year, or at a rate of 60 percent per annum, to 40 percent for the current quarter, or at a rate of 80 percent a year. Order M-384 also authorized alternative allotment of 1,000 pounds and a choice of whichever was greater.

London, July 18 (*Comtelburo*).—The British Board of Trade has announced that limited quotas have been arranged for the export of lead oxides to Latin America, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey during the second half of 1945. Export interests say these quotas will cover only a fraction of the total orders received by manufacturers and merchants. It is generally believed in the British chemical trade that controls will be progressively relaxed before the end of the year, although official maximum home market prices may be enforced for some time after.

White Lead—In response to urgent requests of the protective coatings industry, the Tin-Lead-Zinc Division of WPB is seriously considering the expediency of liberalizing supplementary lead order M-384 to the extent of authorizing an increase in the allowances of both basic carbonate and basic sulphate white lead for civilian use from the 8 percent of base period allotment for the first half of this year, which was at the rate of 16 percent for the entire year, to 12½ percent for the second half of 1945, which would be at an annual rate of 25 percent. The demand for all white pigments is still reaching titanic proportions, without much hope of fulfillment, even if the larger allotments of white lead are granted.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos—Continues moving in sizable volume, with Canadian and other foreign types leading domestic by a considerable margin.

Gypsum—Still in keen demanl. An additional arrival of 269 bags has been noted.

Mica—Paint trade keeps buying moderately of the wetground, infinitely finely pulverized and dry-ground types, for all of which the ceiling prices authorized two months ago are being asked. Latest arrivals have included 250 bags of scrap and 644 bags of otherwise unspecified mica.

Talc—A brisk demand continues to be recorded in fibrous types. An arrival of 248 bags of steatite talc is reported.

Dry and Chemical Colors

Carbon Black—Further easing of the hitherto extremely tight current supply and inventory situations in channel blacks is resulting from the progressive diminution in the takings of the manufacturers of synthetic rubber tires, whose plants in the Akron, O., area have been closed by strikes, and from the steadily amplified production flowing from the hugely increased factory capacities, largely financed by the Federal government. The latest preliminary report on channel black operations within the past month has shown an output for June of 46,631,000 pounds and sales for that month of 41,444,000 pounds, whereby stocks on June 30 had been built up additionally by 2,187,000 pounds to 24,560,000 pounds.

Graphite—The present rather light stocks of crystalline graphite may be hugely amplified by importations from

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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AHCO PRODUCTS
METHYL CELLOSOLVE STEARATE
METHYL CELLOSOLVE STEARATE is a synthetic ester and is used as a plasticizer for cellulose derivatives and for resins. The following data may suggest other uses.

Chemical formula	$C_{17}H_{35}COOCH_2CH_2OCH_3$
Molecular weight	342
Color (platinum cobalt scale)	175
Melting point	64° to 70°F
Flash point	378°F
Acidity	less than 1.0 mg. KOH per gram ester

★
BUTYL STEARATE
BUTYL STEARATE is a synthetic ester and is used as a plasticizer in cellulose and polyvinyl derivatives, also for cosmetics and for paper coating. The following data may suggest other uses.

Chemical formula	$C_{17}H_{35}COOC_4H_9$
Molecular weight	341
Color (platinum cobalt scale)	130
Melting point	64° to 70°F
Flash point	358°F
Acidity	less than 1.0 mg. KOH per gram ester
Saponication number,	171-179 mg. KOH per gram ester

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Brazil, where there are virtually unlimited supplies of this material of high-grade type available for export from that country to the United States and other countries.

Driers and Flatteners

Naphthenates—In line with recent military cutbacks in copper naphthenates, WPB officials have informed members of the naphthenic acid and naphthenates industry advisory committee that more naphthenic acid of certain grades will be available for a limited number of civilian uses of a highly essential nature. The committee has discussed with WPB a proposed simplified order for naphthenates and naphthenic acid, now controlled by order M-142. According to the provisions of this proposed order, naphthenates would no longer be allocated but would be controlled by enduse certificates, although naphthenic acid would continue to be allocated. Details of the proposed orders are now under WPB's consideration.

Tallates—The firm position of tall oil and the restrictions recently placed on the distribution of this oil through the establishment of a preferential delivery status therefor, under the provisions of WFO 136, has been reflected in a further stiffening of the market for tallates wherein the demand continues unabatedly keen and extensive.

Stearates—There has been no letup in the flow of orders for these flattening agents from paint and varnish makers of late and producers continue to report their plant capacities booked well ahead, so that many of them are compelled to refuse new business except for old customers.

Lacquer Materials

Cellulose Acetate—Demand continues exceedingly heavy in the molding composition type with the filling of rated orders leaving little available for civilian uses. Production of molding composition cellulose acetate for May is reported by the Census Bureau and Commerce Department to have reached 5,087,382 pounds, while that for the first five months of this year has attained a total of 24,079,609 pounds.

Triacetin—As forecasted in the July 2 issue of OPD, the leading manufacturers of this material have advanced their price by 1 cent per pound to a basis of 28 cents, in drums, at works.

Synthetic Resins

Ester Gum—With the unrelieved shortage of both gum and wood rosins and the notably increased cost of glycerin handicapping their manufacturing operations, producers of ester gum find it increasingly difficult to meet all requirements in this important component of many synthetic resins.

Phthalic Anhydride Resins—Although there has recently been some waning of government orders in phthalates, this has not yet found reflection in any perceptible easing of the supply situation in phthalic plasticizers, especially phthalic anhydride resins, which continue to manifest a critical shortage, with the restrictions on their uses applying with full force and effect.

Naval Stores

Rosin—With the supply situation in gum rosin continuing to exhibit considerable tension last week, inasmuch as there was still a notable scarcity of all except the top grades, the only business of importance transacted in the primary markets of the South consisted of the filling of preferred orders. But, although this season's output of gum rosin is not likely to run much better than 50 percent of the known requirements, there is a

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AGENTS AND STOCKS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

strong indication that, under the stimulus of the recently authorized higher price ceiling schedules for wood rosin, production of the latter commodity may be amplified sufficiently to ease the general supply situation in gum rosin as well as in wood rosin, especially as many consumers are already showing willingness, if not eagerness, to turn to wood rosin in meeting their requirements, because of the much lower cost of the various grades of the latter.

Savannah, July 20.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted				
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$5.05	$5.05	$5.05	$5.05	$5.05
D	5.12	5.12	5.12	5.12	5.12
E	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65
F	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
G	5.79	5.79	5.79	5.79	5.79
H	5.81	5.81	5.81	5.81	5.81
I	5.81	5.81	5.81	5.81	5.81
K	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85
M	5.87	5.87	5.87	5.87	5.87
N	6.03	6.03	6.03	6.03	6.03
WG	6.28	6.28	6.28	6.28	6.28
WW	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
X	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
	Drums				
Sales	140	80	29	...	75
Receipts	46	148	156	127	72
Shipments	...	72	...	...	...
Stocks	3,995	4,071	4,227	4,354	4,426

Turpentine—On a revival of spirited bidding, the primary markets for gum turpentine have resumed their advancing course this past week, moving upward from the 74-cent level, on the Savannah exchange, to a 76-cent level, but only to fall back to 74½ cents at the week-end.

Hence for the time being, at least, the incentive for producers to take advantage of CCC's loan offer, at 90 percent of the parity price of 80 cents, or 72 cents per gallon, has waned, although the American Turpentine Farmers Association has announced that the machinery for making such loans will be ready this coming week, inasmuch as the warehousemen's agreements have been distributed and these storage interests are now qualifying for the handling of this commodity for CCC.

In any event, it now seems probable that whatever turpentine goes from the 1945 crop into CCC loan holdings will be redeemed by the producers before the end of the crop season, March 31, 1946, and sold at least at parity or such ceiling prices as may perchance be established by OPA. In view of the basically strong position of gum turpentine, it is figured that the 60,193 units of gum turpentine from the 1942-1943 crops, still held in its stockpile by CCC, will be needed during the coming non-producing months while much greater quantities could be readily absorbed, if, meanwhile, foreign shipping facilities should be restored.

Savannah, July 20.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Bulk gallons—Cents.	Sales.	Barrels—Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Monday	75	5,000	...	...	7,877
Tuesday	76	4,150	71	2	7,946
Wednesday	76	7,300	159	30	8,075
Thursday	76	...	62	...	9,137
Friday	74½	5,250	62	4	8,195

Varnish Gums

Copal—Efforts of the American importers and the War Production Board to obtain a double measure in the allocation of Congo copal gum to the United States for the third quarter from the Combined Raw Materials Board have been crowned with success this past week. That board, which has a British personnel, has granted an allocation to the U.S.A. for the current quarter of 2,000 tons, or twice that of each of the allocations for this purpose in the two preceding quarters, on the ground that this greater liberality in the allowance to this country is urgently needed to make up, in part at least, for the shortage in gum rosin and other natural resins as well as synthetic resins.

Shellac—Another moderate-sized arrival of shellac, including a fair quantity of seedlac and T.N., has been recorded within the past week, without adding substantially, however, to immediately available stocks of these greatly-needed grades. There are now considerable stocks of the pale and more expensive grades of shellac, but bleaching operations continue held down chiefly by the lack of an adequate supply of seedlac and T.N., while cutting of white and orange grades are also curtailed by the insufficiency of the present allowance of denatured alcohol to the cutters.

The latest arrival from Calcutta has consisted of 149 bags of seedlac, 98 bags of buttonlac and 1,155 bags of otherwise unspecified shellac, making an aggregate of 1,392 bags, weighing approximately 233,856 pounds.

Glues and Binders

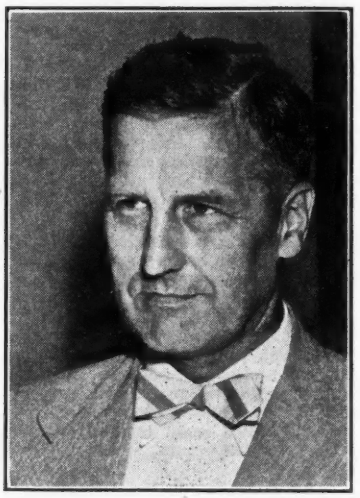
Casein—The recent lifting of the limitation on the prices that American importers of Argentine casein may bid and pay for this commodity in Buenos Aires and other primary centers in Argentina has been instantly reflected in a sharp advance in the prices bid by these importers in those markets and a commensurate markup in the prices which they are asking for such goods as they are now contracting to import at the higher cost. This raising of the prices paid by American importers for Argentine casein has followed the action of WPB in issuing new import licenses for third-quarter purchases without the former requirement for setting forth and adhering to a ceiling price of 9½ cents, f.o.b. point of shipping. This lifting of the primary market cost restriction has resulted in a markup of 2 cents per pound in prices asked for the domestic grades of casein, as well as in markups of 3½ cents in the Argentine material offered here.

The price asked for domestic casein has been marked up to the ceiling levels. But although up to 16 cents has been bid for Argentine casein at Buenos Aires, the price named here has ranged from 21 cents to 23 cents. Latest arrivals of casein from Argentina have included one large cargo, one medium-sized one and one small one, aggregating 51,682 bags with a combined weight of 6,822,024 pounds.

H.A. Gardner Retires

—Continued from page 3

work since 1907, when he became associated with the Paint Manufacturers Association of the United States. He has also conducted the Institute of Paint and Varnish Research. He is a graduate of Brown and Pennsylvania universities, and has served in the Ordnance Department of the United States Army, as a member of the wood utilization committee of the Department of Commerce, and with the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.



George G. Sward

Mr. Sward is a graduate of the University of Iowa, and spent five years in the paint and varnish section of the National Bureau of Standards. He is well known and active in numerous technical and scientific phases of protective coatings.

Announcement of Dr. Gardner's retirement was withheld by the national association until after formal recognition of his going had been given at a testimonial dinner in Chicago July 11. Ernest T. Trigg, president of the association, presided at that event. Thirty-eight persons, members and former members of the executive committee, other officers and former officers, attended. A formal expression of appreciation was read by Reuel W. Elton, secretary, of the association; oral tribute was given by a number of those present; and Thurlow J. Campbell, chairman of the executive committee, presented to Dr. Gardner a silver tray engraved with the signatures of those present and of numbers of the official personnel who were unable to attend.

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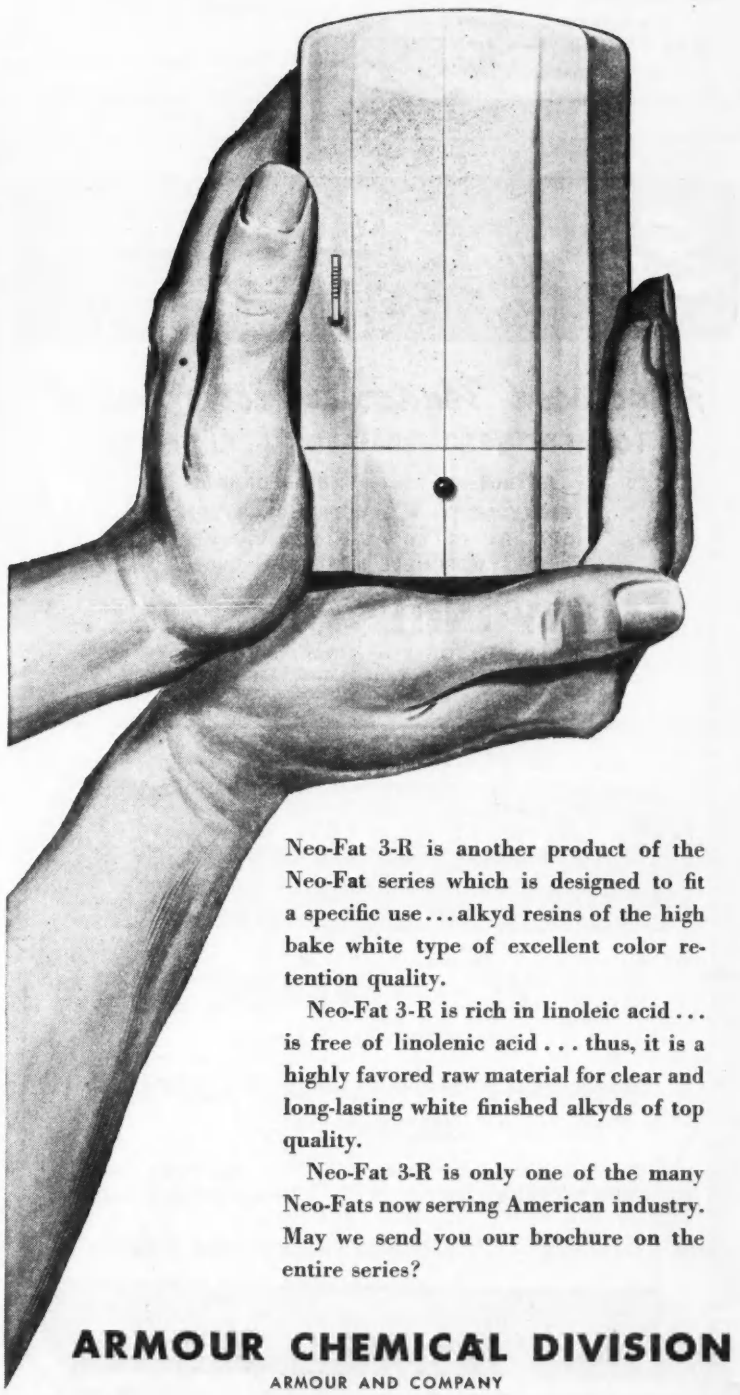

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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Further tightening in the market for drying oils was evident during the past week. Sales of tung oil for unrestricted use were cancelled, effective July 17, and business from that date was placed under quota restrictions of WFO 42a. There has been a steady consuming demand for tung oil of late which aggregated a large volume, thereby considerably reducing the oil held in the government stockpile, and resulted in the restriction order. This caused a noticeable drop in trading in this oil during the latter part of the week. Oiticia oil was advanced in the Brazilian market during the week, and this was reflected in oil on the spot by a fractional increase in prices. The bulk of oil available for shipment from Brazil was reported to have been absorbed and offers for shipment were limited to November forward from Brazil. The tight supply situation in linseed oil showed no easement, despite the release of raw linseed oil for civilian use from the government stockpile under quota restrictions. Until recently, the use of government owned oil was confined to military enduse.

Since the agreement between the United States and Argentina negotiated last May, for the purchase and exchange of fuel oil for Argentina's exportable surplus of vegetable oils and oilseeds, the United States has obtained about 60,000 tons of fats and oils from Argentina, FEA officials said. The total is itemized as follows: —Cottonseed oil, 900 tons; linseed oil, 9,500 tons; linseed meal, 7,000 tons; rapeseed oil, 2,100 tons; peanut oil, 2,-900 tons; shelled peanuts, 6,200 tons; and sunflowerseed oil, 31,000 tons.

Cottonseed Oil

Outside of a steady demand for delivery of cottonseed oil on allocation, the market is dull, owing to the scarcity of offerings of refined and crude grades. Prices were firm at ceilings.

An active inquiry for crude was noted, but with mills practically closed for the season, sales were restricted to occasional tankcars.

The cotton crop was reported making progress and was in good condition in the major portion of the belt.

Bakers and other industrial users of lard, shortening and edible oils who have a 1942 base of one of those materials, and who used another of those items to make the same product during the period when those items were temporarily point-free or removed from rationing, may not establish a base period use for the new item, OPA said July 17.

For example, assume that a baker in 1942 used 1,000 pounds of lard each quarter and that, after April 16, he used shortening instead of lard, at the rate of 1,000 pounds a quarter. Before this provision, in addition to his base for lard, the baker could obtain a base for this use of shortening, giving him a total base of 1,000 pounds of lard and 1,000 pounds of shortening. Under this ruling he is permitted a base only for 1,000 pounds of lard.

Bleachable oil prices follow:—

	—Cents per pound in tanks—		
	High.	Low.	Close.
July	....	....	14.31 bid
September	....	....	14.25 bid
October	....	....	14.00 bid
December	....	....	14.00 bid
March	....	....	13.90 bid
May	....	....	13.85-14.31

Total sales, none.
Cash, 14.31c. nom.
Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.; Valley, 12⅝c.; Texas, 12½c. f.o.b. works (all ceiling prices).

Memphis, July 19.—Trading in cottonseed oil and meal quiet, because of sold-up production. Many mills have shut down for the season. Cotton crop progressing favorably in this section.

Linseed Oil

Transactions in linseed oil were moderate during the week, the volume being increased by the release of raw linseed oil from the government stockpile for civilian use under WFO 42. Fair-sized quantities were absorbed for July-August requirements, but the volume of sales was limited by the quota restrictions. An active inquiry was received for September forward delivery.

Minneapolis, July 19.—Demand for oil was brisk but with oil movement entirely on allocation the situation was merely a routine affair. Mills were operating around 25 percent of capacity.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-44	1944-43
This week	2,500,000	6,900,000
Since Sept. 1	201,970,000	293,850,000

Flaxseed—Seed deliveries improved by the end of weighers' strike.

Minneapolis, July 18.—Termination of the grain weigher's strike at Minneapolis permitted linseed mills to maintain limited operations instead of closing down completely as it was feared would be the case. Crop news on flaxseed was more optimistic though it was pointed out that rains are needed in many of the producing areas of North and South Dakota and that a late Fall would be a requisite if the late planted crop is to come to maturity and a good harvest.

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	—Receipts—		—Shipments—	
	1945-44		1944-43	
This week	37,500	239,500	90,000	21,500
Since Sept. 1	11,669,000	22,165,000	2,028,700	2,821,500

Flaxseed markets in Minneapolis and Duluth during the week were unchanged at $3.10 (ceiling) per bushel for spot and forward deliveries.

Buenos Aires, July 20.—Flaxseed shipments totaled 94,000 bushels to the Continent this week. Seed quoted at $1.66 per bushel, f.o.b. steamer. Visible supply of seed was placed at 5,118,000 bushels.

Hull, July 20.—Bombay, £38, July; Calcutta, £33¾, July; La Plata not quoted.

Other Vegetable Oils

Babassu—Reports from Brazil stated a new babassu oil factory recently went into production at Quelrur in the state of Maranhao. The initial plan for production divides the plant into a factory equipped to break 150 tons of nuts per day, a pilot distillery capable of distilling 10 tons of shells a day, and an oil factory.

Castor, Dehydrated—Production sold well ahead with trading governed by WFA regulations. Demand was urgent. Plants have resumed operations after temporary shutdowns, allowing employees vacations.

Castor oil and castor beans were placed under import control by an amendment to WFO 63, effective July 20, it was announce dby the Department of Agriculture.

Copra—Recent reports from Philippines indicate that the production of copra will be seriously handicapped during the next few months by the virtual destruction of almost all of the rail, truck and inter-island shipping facilities. Imports of copra may not be available until the early months of next year. It was also stated that available supplies there of copra were liberal, with old and recent planted trees bearing a heavy crop. The picture would soon change, however, should the government rebuild docks and allocate steamers to pick up copra at central shipping points. The bulk of imports of copra to date have been received from India.

Oiticica—Higher Brazilian market was reflected locally and prices for oil on spot were advanced to 24½c. to 25c. per pound, in drums, as to seller. Supplies were reported light here and at primary centers. The crushing of this season's crop of nuts is nearing its close and offerings of shipments were scarce and limited to November forward.

Olive—Buying interest continued excellent. Available supplies still scarce. Market strong at ceilings. Only about 3,500 tons of olive oil were available from domestic production in French Morocco during the 1944-45 season. In addition, 2,000 tons from Tunisia are expected to be delivered. From cottonseed, flaxseed, sunflowerseed and castorseed production, a few thousands tons were realized to meet Morocco's needs for edible oil.

Tucum—Some 7,345 bags were imported for delivery against previous contracts.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Oiticica oil, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
193.3	193.3	193.3	192.7

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Tung—The unrestricted use of tung oil was stopped July 17, and purchases from that date were placed under WFO 42a quota restrictions. This resulted in a sharp drop in the volume of business. Trading of late has been quite active and government holdings were considerably reduced. Market was firm at ceilings.

Atlanta, July 19—Trading in crude cottonseed and peanut oils restricted to an occasional tankcar at ceilings. Most mills shut down. All oilmeals in active request. Offerings scarce and trading slow. Cotton crop made favorable gains.

Fats and Greases

Grease—Although stocks available for soapers and other users were slightly larger owing to the reduction in the demand for grease for the pressing of cutting oils for government account, the increase was far from sufficient to cover the urgent demand. Sales were restricted and made at ceilings.

Lard—Stocks of lard in the United States on July 1 totaled 66,161,000 pounds, an increase of 1,822,000 pounds for the month of June, comparing with 420,301,000 pounds on July 1, last year, and the five-year average of 286,534,000 pounds. Lard stocks in Chicago on July 15 amounted to 8,676,325 pounds, a decline of 116,087 pounds from July 1, as against 63,116,928 pounds July 15, 1944.

Tallow—Business showed no improvement during the week. Transactions were light and readily consummated at ceilings. Demand exceeded the supply.

Fish Oils

Menhaden Oil—Menhaden fishing off the Atlantic coast was affected by inclement weather during the week, and hauls were reported poor, with the fish small and lean. Crude oil was bid at the ceiling, but sales were limited to one or two tankcars. Refined oil was in low supply on spot. A good inquiry was noted for September forward delivery.

Baltimore, July 18.—Results of menhaden fishing practically all along the North Atlantic coast have been decidedly unsatisfactory during the past week, because of bad weather conditions. Fishing in the Chesapeake Bay, off the Virginia capes, and the Delaware and Jersey coasts was limited to small catches, or none at all. In addition, the fish were small and thin, yielding little oil. Inquiry was active and crude oil was bid at ceiling.

Sardine Oil—While trading was quiet, refiners were in the market for crude and bidding at the ceiling. Fishing on the Pacific Coast was scheduled to start about August 1.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil—Trading was quiet, but an urgent demand continued for delivery against former contracts. Makers were unable to offer, as production was sold well ahead.

Stearic Acid—This market continued firm under an excellent request and scarcity of supplies. Sales were restricted to priority orders. Output sold up.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Total stocks of cake and meal July 1 in the United States were 72,266 tons as compared with 37,741 tons a year ago. Uncrushed seed at mills totaled 282,785 tons as compared with 139,644 a year ago. However, despite these apparent optimistic figures, almost 50 percent of total meal and seed stocks are located in States west of Mississippi River. Meal stocks in Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama total only 26,000 tons. Trading in meal remains at standstill, no offerings in the market. Imports totaled 21,970 bags consigned on prior orders.

Linseed Meal—Production continued in active request against former orders. No resale offerings available.

Minneapolis, July 19.—Trading was practically at a standstill as crushers had nothing to offer from the old crop and refused to make commitments against the new crop.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-44	1944-43
This week.....	5,100,000	10,680,000
Since Sept. 1.....	159,910,000	312,520,000

Peanut Meal—No sales reported last week. Stocks seem fairly well cleaned out. Approximately 5,000 tons South American shelled peanuts are en route to a gulf port, expected to arrive in about 10 days. These have been purchased by a large refinery interest operating crushing units.

Waxes

Beeswax—Imports totaled 159 bags and were delivered against former contracts. Supplies on spot were unavailable and offerings from foreign sources continued scarce. Business was slow.

Candelilla—In the absence of supplies on the spot and offerings for shipment from Mexico, the market was quiet and firm at ceilings.

Carnauba—Arrivals were quite heavy, totaling 7,585 bags, and were consigned against former contracts. None was offered for resale. Importers report a marked scarcity of offerings from Brazil for any position. Buying interest continued urgent.

Ouricury—Consumers continued to show an active inquiry for nearby shipment from Brazil. Offerings were reported unobtainable and the market was dull, but firm at ceilings.

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OPD Washington Bureau

American Pine Tar & Chemical Corporation, New York, is offering a variety of additional grades of processed pine tars. These processed pine tars, developed for the synthetic rubber manufacturing industry, are also being utilized in the cordage, disinfectant, marine paint and other industries. These processed pine tars are not subject to War Production Board allocation and are not subject to M-300 schedule 14. The company has a booklet under the title "What's New About Pinetar."

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Chemical Allocations

—*Continued from page 7*

Requests for mixed glycols were allowed in full. No requests were received for triethyleneglycol.

Glycol Ethers—Civilian requests for monobutylether of ethyleneglycol for chemical manufacture were allowed as follows: coupling agents, 23 percent; hydraulic fluids, 8 percent; chemical manufacture, 50 percent; metal cleaning, 30 percent. Monoethylether of diethyleneglycol requests were allowed in full. Requests for monomethylether of ethyleneglycol were allowed as follows: cosmetics, 22 percent; general solvent, 10 percent; chemical manufacture, 1 percent. Requests for monoethylether of ethyleneglycol were allowed as follows: general solvent, 65 percent; chemical manufacture, 83 percent; hydraulic fluid, 80 percent; metal cutting oils, 80 percent; cosmetics, 35 percent.

Hexahydric Alcohols—Civilian requests for crystalline sorbitol were granted in full. Requests for mannitol were allowed as follows: resins, 30 percent; esters, 60 percent; all others, 100 percent. All requests for technical d-sorbitol were allowed in full.

Hexamethylenetetramine — Requests were allowed in full.

Hydroquinone—Allocations totaled 420,500 pounds of technical and 243,666 of photographic grades, representing substantial increases of both types as compared to June. The increases were made possible only through moderate withdrawals from inventory. Photographic grade hydroquinone was allowed as follows: photographic development, 139,690 pounds (83 percent); small orders, 66,900 pounds (64 percent); miscellaneous and export, 17,166 pounds (83 percent). Technical grade hydroquinone was allowed as follows: synthetic rubber polymerization, 181,400 pounds (97 percent); other rubber chemicals, 129,900 pounds (94 percent); gasoline gum inhibitors, 75,000 pounds (83 percent); stabilizers for plastics, 15,000 pounds (100 percent); photographic chemicals, 45,700 pounds (100 percent); dye intermediates, 23,000 pounds (100 percent).

Ipecac—Requests for medicinal use only were allowed in full.

Isobutyl Alcohol — Requests were granted as follows: hydraulic brake fluids, 75 percent; rayon lubricants, 75 percent; dyes and penetrants, 75 percent; miscellaneous uses, 70 percent. Requests for lacquers and thinners were denied.

Isopropyl Acetate—Requests for protective coating enduses, as defined in WPBI-1943, were granted in full for groups A through I, with a nominal amount being granted for groups J and K. Mending adhesives were allocated to the extent of 50 percent of requests. Other enduses were granted in full.

Isopropyl Alcohol—Requests for 99 percent isopropyl alcohol were denied for cosmetics, rubbing alcohol, window cleaner, cleaners and removers and groups J and K; requests were allowed on the basis of 50 percent for small orders and were granted in full for other enduses. Requests for 91 percent isoproyl alcohol were denied for group E and allowed as follows for other enduses: cosmetics, shoe cleaner and shoe polish, window cleaners, solvent blends for coated textiles, adhesives and cements (50 percent of requests); group J (50 percent); rubbing alcohol (nominal amounts); other uses (100 percent).

Maleic Anhydride—The supply situation remains critically short with requirements for both laminating resins and protective coatings continuing to increase. Groups E and F were granted 30 percent of requests.

Maleic, Fumaric, "Carbic" and Pentaerythritol Oils and Resins—Type A oils or resins, containing pentaerythritol but no maleic or fumaric acid or anhydride, were allowed in full for groups E and K inclusive. Type B oils and resins under order M-300-103 were denied for civilian uses other than groups E and F, which were allowed 33 percent of requests. Type C oils and resins were allocated to groups E and F on the basis of 30 percent of requests.

Matches—Initial allocations of book and strike-on-box matches were later augmented by additional allocations made possible by cutbacks in military purchase programs. In all, 250,000 cases of book matches and 235,000 cases of strike-on-box matches were allocated for civilian use. Allocations of strike-anywhere matches amounted to 16,500,000,000 lights. For the next two months almost the entire production will go into civilian uses and export.

Methanol—Requests for 146,400 gallons of wood distilled 98 percent to 97 percent grade for denaturants were granted in full. The high level of producers' stocks resulting from decreases in military and export requirements permitted full allocation of virtually all requests. The allocation rate, however, exceeded the amount produced, and in view of the development of new military requirements, it will probably not be possible to maintain the liberal allocation policy.

Methylethylketone — Requests were allowed as follows: cement for attaching synthetic rubber sales, 61 percent of requests; aromatic chemicals (food flavoring only), 50 percent; vinylite coatings, 50 percent; cellulose acetate sheets, 25 percent; miscellaneous, 35 percent. A decrease in military requirements combined with increased production made it possible to allot somewhat more to civilian uses. Present indications are that both of these changes are temporary in character and, accordingly, current easing of the supply should not be interpreted as reflecting a trend.

Methylisobutylketone — Requests were granted in full for cements and adhesives, cleaning solvents, containers and enclosures, corrosion resistants, denaturants, drugs, essential civilian lacquers, farm machinery, hospital supplies, industrial manufacturing, research, shoes and working stocks. Transportation was granted 25 percent of requests, and bowling alley lacquers, furniture and miscellaneous civilian lacquers were denied.

Naphthalene—Allocations were granted for phthalic anhydride; beta-naphthol and other dye intermediates (96 percent of requests); tanning agents, wetting agents, and agricultural insecticides.

Naphthenates—Allotments of naphthenates were as follows: fungicides and mildewproofing, 19,800 pounds; core oil, foundry molding compounds, 1,010 pounds; emulsifiers, demulsifiers, wetting agents, 3,195 pounds; printing ink (solid) driers, 5,050 pounds; wood preservatives, antifouling, 18,914 pounds; cutting oil, 4,300 pounds; driers (paint, varnish, etc.), 31,096 pounds; extreme pressure lubricant bases, 94,118 pounds; rust preventives, 999 pounds; miscellaneous, 4,000 pounds.

Paraformaldehyde—Requests for the following enduses were granted 100 percent; adhesives, disinfectants, phenolic resins, protective coatings, small order resale, miscellaneous.

Penicillin—Allocations totaled 716,000,000 units of which 475,000,000 units were released for civilian uses and for export.

Pentaerythritol—Civilian uses are represented by allocations of oils and resins under order M-300-103 reported under the caption maleic, fumaric, "carbic" and pentaerythritol oils and resins.

Perchlorethylene—July allocations met all direct and indirect military requirements. Small amounts were allocated for dry cleaning.

Peroxygen Chemicals — Hydrogen peroxide was denied in general for civilian use and allocations were allowed early in cases of definite hardship. Sodium perborate was denied for all uses except laboratory reagents and pharmaceuticals, which were allowed on a basis of 33⅓ percent of average use in 1943. Sodium peroxide was released only for military and metallurgical uses and for reagent chemicals.

Phenol—Requests were granted as follows: oil additives (68 percent of requests); oil refinind (65 percent); triphenyl phosphate subject to M-300-61; other plasticizers (50 percent); plastics (88 percent, subject to M-300-87); medicinal salicylates (100 percent of 1944 average); other medicinals, 120,000 pounds (70 percent of requests); chlorinated phenols (55 percent); disinfectants, insecticides and preservatives, 335,000 pounds (73 percent); dyes and inks, 98,000 pounds (50 percent); chemical manufacturing, 590,000 pounds (75 percent); p-tart-butylphenol (100 percent); p-tart-anylphenol (100 percent); and bio-phenol (100 percent).

Phenolic Resins—Molding Powder: Allocations for phenolic resin molding compound were as follows: industrial and electrical equipment, motor construction, safety equipment, printing plates, textile equipment, railroad and motor bus transportation equipment (100 percent of requests); medical and sanitation supplies and other essential civilian (40 percent); civilian wiring devices (50 percent); automotive and tractor ignition and other parts (80 percent); agricultural equipment other than tractors (75 percent); building hardware, knobs and handles for kitchen utensils and miscellaneous (25 percent). Limited amounts of molding compound were released under paragraph (f) for closures, buttons, electric iron parts, washing machine parts, medical vaporizers, photographic equipment, fishing cases and reels, ink-well and calendar bases, trays and container. Laminating: The following uses were allocated in full: electrical insulation parts; mechanical and structural uses; safety helmets (protective hats); industrial maintenance, repairs and operating supplies for industrial plants, mince, railroads and utilities, etc.; fluorescent lamp bases; corrosion resistant parts; gears, gear blanks and sheet material; domestic refrigeration breaker strips and door liners. Requests were denied for table tops for canteens, hospitals, industrial and institutional cafeterias, etc. Specialties: Requests for the following specialty enduses were granted in full: abrasives, 681,000 pounds; bonded asbestos, 356,000 pounds; electrical, 95,000 pounds; paper, leather and cloth coating, 177,000 pounds; resin for use with rubber, synthetic rubber, etc., 4,400 pounds; adhesives, 242,000 pounds; general heat insulation, 187,000 pounds; jigs, dies and fixtures, 21,000 pounds; water purification, 20,800 pounds; photographic developing tanks, 2,000 pounds; textile wax emulsions, 3,000 pounds; toilet seats, 5,000 pounds. Allocations of 210,000 pounds of cast phenolic and 30,000 pounds liquid phenolic resin were made for miscellaneous uses under paragraph (f). Adhesive: No material was allocated for civilian use. Protective Coatings: "A" resins were allowed in general for a few essential uses such as food containers and electrical insulation. Requests for protective coating phenolic resins were granted as follows under Group E and I, inclusive: Group E, 174,737 pounds (97 percent of requests); Group F, 391,662 pounds (90 percent); Group G, 85,423 pounds (81 percent); Group H, 7,900 pounds (100 percent); Group I, 41,830 pounds (92 percent). Paragraph (f) allocations amounted to 898,036 pounds of resins containing natural phenol, synthetic phenol, bis-phenol and para cycle hexyl phenol for Groups J and K.

Phosphate Plasticizers — Requests were granted as follows: tricresyl phosphate for shoe manufacturing, 84,000 pounds; experimental, 7,750 pounds; triphenyl phosphate plastics, 54,000 pounds; adhesives, 150 pounds; di-phenylmeno (ortho-xenyl) phosphate, 20,000 pounds (paragraph f); di (ortho-xanyl) mon-phenyl phosphate, 20,000 pounds.

Phosphorus—Requests were granted in full for all military purposes, mining flotation, sulfa drugs, penicillin, petroleum, matches, and fire retardants. Other requests allowed were acid leavening, 1,755,000 pounds (90 percent of requests); beverages, 156,000 pounds (85 percent); other foods, 635,000 pounds (80 percent); pharma-

—*Continued on page 56*

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Price movements in the market for drugs and fine chemicals were entirely declines last week. The revision of quicksilver derivative prices was extended to red and yellow mercury iodide, and mercury ointment, 50 percent. Further decline came in the price for quicksilver and menthol, and a leading producer of monoethylamine and triethylamine revised quotations in favor of buyers.

News originating in governmental quarters included a warning by the War Production Board that no methanol would be available for anti-freeze purposes this coming Winter, and WPB urged distributors to cover their anti-freeze requirements by the purchase of other anti-freeze materials now. The Department of Agriculture stated that distillers would be permitted to produce beverage alcohol in August and grain was allocated to them. Also, during the week the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior released some factual data concerning the fall of production of vitamin A from fishliver oils.

Foreign quicksilver continued to affect the local value of that metal, this regardless of the fact that domestic output is declining. The revision of prices on derived products has brought quotations on such materials more closely into line with the prevailing cost of raw material.

The trend of the menthol market continued to be toward the normal quotation on that material, although the currently lower quotation stands about $3.75 per pound above the normal price. It is quite apparent that Brazil is frankly facing the ultimate return of Japanese menthol as a competitor of the new industry in Brazil.

Codliver oil merchants were watching the foreign markets closely, realizing that Norway will be more than vigorous in returning to international trade in this more than important product of Norwegian economy. And they also feel that a return of German production to world markets is not an entire impossibility. Norwegian and German codliver oil, however, seem destined to affect trade more as concerns another fishing season than as concerns the fate of currently available stocks of codliver oil throughout the world.

One hundred thirty-nine wholesale druggists reporting to the Bureau of Census aggregate sales of $27,441,000 in May, which was slightly less than the April aggregate, but a 6 percent increase over May, 1944. May inventories decreased 1 percent from April, and were 4 percent larger than May, 1944.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Menthol, 25c. per lb.
Mercury ointment, 50%, 5c. per lb.
Mercury iodide, red, 8c. per lb.
yellow, 8c. per lb.
Monoethylamine, carlots, 13c. per lb.
less carlots, 9c. per lb.
Penicillin, 9c. per 100,000 units.
Quicksilver, $2 per flask.
Triethylamine, 61c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
216.2	217. 0	219.2	239.5

Acid, Ascorbic—Consuming requirements reported to be well supplied and on a reasonably prompt delivery basis. Reserves were calculated to be sufficient on the basis of current takings.

Acid, Benzoic—No more than a quantity barely sufficient to supply essential needs is being produced. The curbed output is likely to continue so long as raw material remains tightly controlled.

Acid, Citric—Substitutes are getting an excellent play, often appearing in export business regardless of the fact that financial conditions make payment something of a problem. A recent shipment to Britain has encountered such a financial obstacle.

Acid, Gallic—Held to very firm position by the absence of normal reserves in the hands of distributors.

Acid, Tannic—No surplus of this article is held by distributors and in the main sellers show considerable reserve in the matter of how large quantities shall be sold to whom.

Alcohol—Distillers will be permitted to continue the manufacture of beverage alcohol during August, according to the Secretary of Agriculture. Grain in the amount of 2,500,000 bushels has been allocated for such production, an amount allowing the producers to operate between 20 percent and 25 percent of capacity. No corn will be available.

Ammonia Citrate—Lack of abundant supplies of raw material confines production to quantities not in excess of actual and immediate needs. Prices are fully stabilized.

Berberine—Well laid plans to return a moderate supply of this material to the market have not materialized. Leading producers report nothing in hand and no early prospect for the shortage being raised.

Brucine—Stocks remain conservative and some former suppliers are unable to supply now. Imported goods do more than a limited job in keeping consumers supplied.

Caffeine—Cables indicating the desire of Brazil to increase exports to this country reach this market now and again. One such proposal mentioned quantities that could be absorbed here but the price was far above that of domestic caffeine, though it may have been in line with that permitted for the sale of imported goods. Prices on imported goods have not been publicly stated. A cable advice from London on July 20 reported caffeine alkaloid higher at 37s. per pound, subject to control ministry.

Castor Oil—Reports indicate an absence of business done in castor beans. Buyers' views are around $80 per long ton, Brazilian ports, and although cables from the source are lacking, it is believed here that seller's views there are $82 to $83. Meanwhile, beans continue to arrive here and the total imported last week was 6,594,300 pounds. The total imported since January 1 stands at 150,378,600 pounds, which compares with 140,629,600 pounds. Demand for oil runs high and the need is even higher, compelling the closest sort of allocation calculations for the future. On Thursday, WFO No. 63 was amended to put beans and oil under import control, effective July 20.

Chicago, July 18.—Castor oil remains active. Prices are:—Chemically pure, returnable drums, carlots, 13¾c. per pound; drums, less than carlots, 14½c.; tanks, 13c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, carlots, 13½c. per pound; drums, less than carlots, 14¼c.; tanks, 12¾c.

Citrine Ointment—In the recent reduction in prices on soft mercurials no change was made in quotations on citrine ointment. It remains at 95c. per pound.

Codliver Oil—Holding very firm on spot and at a time when stocks are probably about as large as they are likely to be until such time as European production reappears on the world market. Norway has probably defined the future of her fishing operations rather clearly and has taken important steps to recover her export trade in this oil. Need for oil may also lead an earlier resumption of German production than might otherwise be the case, although the German problem regarding her fishing fleet would seem to be large.

Corn Syrup — All sugar stretchers and substitutes are getting an excellent play and the consumption of imported corn syrup bulks large even at the sharp premium at which it sells over the domestic article.

Cream of Tartar — Substantial stocks of imported goods are in hand at prices shading the domestic makers' quotations. The future of the article would appear to be one of increasing competition.

Fishliver Oils—Production of vitamin A is said to be little more than half as much as it was two years ago. The output has fallen from 39.3 trillion units in the first five months of 1943 to only 21.6 trillion units for the com-

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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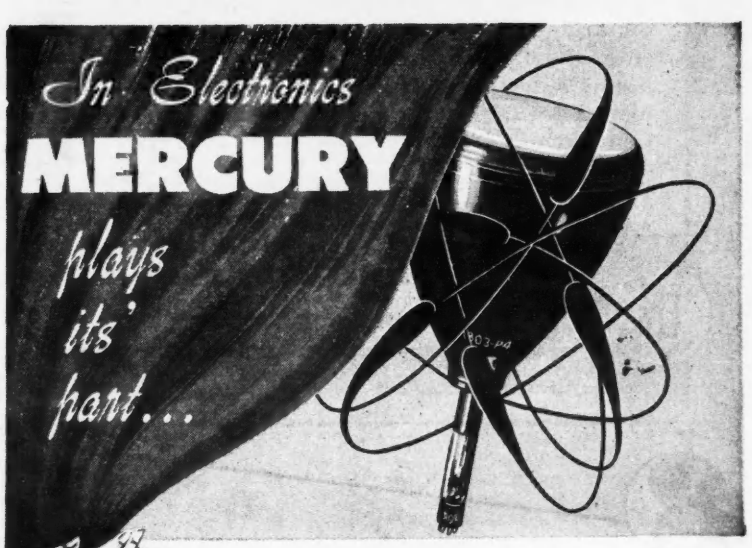

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parable period of 1945, according to the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior. Early in 1944, production of the soupfin shark declined and so far this year, production from that source has been only 7.7 trillion units, compared with 15.9 trillion units in the first five months of 1943. This decline has been partially offset by a great increase in the fishery for dogfish, which supplied 2.2 trillion units in the first five months of 1943; 6.2 trillion units for the corresponding time in 1944; and 5.7 trillion units in 1945. On July 10, the Commodity Credit Corporation bought fish-liver oil containing 497,454 million units of vitamin A, prices ranging 26.66c. to 28.5c. per million units.

San Francisco, July 18.—Market activity in fish liver oils here this week was quiet due to lack of offerings. Practically all reserves have been exhausted.

Glycerin—Conditions changed little. Maldistribution of glycerin supplies still constitutes something of a problem but there is reason to believe that it will be solved and that the desire of most refiners to avoid a general rise in prices will be realized. There is a good domestic demand for refined glycerin and there is good reason to expect that export interest in the article will grow as commercial and shipping conditions with needy countries are improved.

Chicago, July 18.—Glycerin price are:—Chemically pure, 17c. per pound, tankcar; 17¼c., drums, car lots; 17¾c., drums, less than car lots; high gravity, 16¾c. per pound, tankcar; 17c., drums, car lots; 17½c., drums, less than car lots.

Menthol—Spot prices were lowered to $7.75 to $8 per pound at which level some signs of resistance to further immediate price reductions appeared to be developing. However, from the long term point of view, the tendency of prices will be to reach a level in line with normal values for the article, which is around $3 per pound. Of course, the trend of war against Japan is opposed to the existence of a Japanese menthol producing industry should the war end tomorrow, but for the long run, Brazilian producers have to face the fact that menthol is a basic Japanese product that will return to the world market in the future.

Methanol—None of this article will be available for the production of antifreeze for civilian use this year, according to an emphatic statement by the War Production Board. WPB urges dealers and distributors of antifreeze to place their orders for other types of anti-freeze products immediately that acute shortage of stock may not be their lot next Winter.

According to the latest figures released by the Bureau of the Census, production data on synthetic and natural methanol stands as follows:—

Methanol Data: Jan.-May

	Gallons	
	Synthetic 100%	Natural 80%
January	6,455,000	317,000
February	5,827,000	279,000
March	6,791,000	305,000
April	6,378,000	293,000
May	6,715,000	341,000

In terms of 100 percent pure methanol, the output of 341,000 gallons of natural methanol, 80 percent purity, in May, was equivalent to 211,420 gallons, which compares with 6,715,000 gallons of 100 percent purity synthetic material.

Mercurial Ointment—Prices on 50% mercurial ointment have been reduced 5c. per pound, making the basic price $1.88 per pound.

Mercury Iodide—A general downward revision of prices has established the red article at $4.30 per pound and the yellow at $4.40. Some former producers of yellow have abandoned its production.

Monoethylamine—Prices have been reduced and the differential between carlots and less than carlots widened. Drums in carlot quantities are now sold at 30c. per pound, a decline of 13c. per pound; less than carlots, 35c., a drop of 9c. The differential is now 5c.; it was 3c.

Penicillin—Stocks appear to be pressing for sale. Quotations are minimum at 75c. per 100,000 units, for hospitals. The jobber's price is less 20 percent, making a net price of 59c. after all discounts. Only one maker so quotes. Others make the jobber's price 75c. to 76c. as to seller; hospitals, 95c. net.

Quicksilver—A further contraction of spot values brought a lower quotation of $143 to $145 per flask and was evidence of the continued unsettlement that has come with the growing influence of foreign metal as a factor in this market and irrespective of the fact that domestic output has not risen. After the enormous drain of United States quicksilver reserves since 1941, it may be well that domestic metal be allowed to remain in the ground that the day to total exhaustion of reserves may be thrust well into a future of undetermined date.

San Francisco, July 18.—The quicksilver market here this week was steady but extremely tight, with very little spot metal being offered. Metal was quoted between $145 and $148 per flask, f.o.b. this city.

Quinine—Since war-born conditions have removed this article from a position productive of developments of immediate market interest, an historical approach may be instructive and interesting.

Just sixty-six years ago—the date was July, 1879—President Rutherford B. Hayes signed a bill making quinine free of import duty. The legislation was initiated by southern members of Congress. An account of its market effect, written in September, 1879, said:

Tthere has been no fall in price which would warrant the exuberant joy of many of our contemporaneous medical exchanges. The first effect was to raise the price of the commodity abroad.

The price for quinine when the duty was removed was $3.60 per ounce for sulphate. No local person now seems to know what the amount of the duty removed.

Santonin—Consumption is fully sufficient to work for a very firm undertone to prevailing prices, especially since Russia has not yet reestablished a competitive position in this market. That development seems certain to come.

Triethylamine—Quotations have been reduced with exceptional severity to establish carlots at 55c. per pound and less than carlots at 60c.

Chemical Allocations

—Continued from page 54

ceuticals, 167,000 pounds (75 percent); soaps and detergents, 1,836,000 pounds (60 percent); miscellaneous uses, 626,000 pounds (60 percent).

Phthalate Plasticizers—Requests were denied on the following: dicyclohexyl phthalate, dimethylcylohexylphthalate, dimethyoxyethylphthalate, ethylphthalyl, ethylglycollate, diethoxy ethylphthalate, castor oil phthalate, hydrogenated castor oil phthalate. The following civilian amounts were allowed: dicapryl phthalate synthetic rubber, 850 pounds; methyl phthalylethylglycollate, dentures, 550 pounds; experimental, 300 pounds; dicarbitol phthalate, adhesives, 500 pounds; dimethyl phthalate, safety goggles, 2,642 pounds; inks, 500 pounds; experimental, 375 pounds; miscellaneous, 200 pounds; dibutoxy ethyl phthalate, experimental, 950 pounds; diethyl phthalate, safety goggles, 3,168 pounds; denaturant, 2,800 pounds; experimental, 1,100 pounds; adhesives, 200 pounds.

Phthalic Alkyd Resins—Due to the critical shortage of phthalic anhydride only 740,799 pounds of phthalic alkyd resins were allocated for the most essential civilian uses. Coatings made from those resins were limited to 20 percent phthalic anhydride content except for the following enduses where a phthalic anhydride content of 40 percent was permitted; varnish for electrical insulation or impregnation where dielectric characteristics are required; interior can or closure coatings; and certain electrical equipment coatings. Allocations were made for the most essential programmed items for which alkyd resins were deemed indispensable. Quantities allocated represented drastic reductions in requests but were sufficient to meet actual programmed production requirements. Allocations to allowed enduses in the 0500 group were based on previous consumption and those in the 0300 group represented 60 percent of requests. Other allowed enduses were allocated in full. Allotments were as follows: aircraft, 1,858 pounds; new locomotives, buses, streetcars, subway cars, trucks and trailers, 266,175 pounds, which included 4,171 pounds for experimental automotive production; new electrical equipment coatings, 6,523 pounds; new agricultural equipment coatings, 283,569 pounds; health, safety and scientific equipment, 1,539 pounds; new washing machines, refrigerators and coolers, 115,382 pounds; containers, packages and accessories, 62,715 pounds.

Phthalic Anhydride—Total requests amounted to 13,648,347 pounds. Allocations followed were: alkyd resins (70 percent of requests); miscellaneous resins (65 percent); esters (82 percent); dyes (90 percent); oil demulsifying agents (100 percent); explosives (100 percent); foods and drugs (96 percent); chemical intermediates (30 percent); rubber (81 percent). Owing to various factors, July production will be 900,000 pounds less than

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early estimates. This has necessitated a cutback of approximately 10 percent in previously programmed allotments to alkyd resins, esters and dyes.

Pine Oil—Requests for mining purposes were allowed in full where warranted by past consumption. Approximately 33 percent of the production was made available for civilian use under paragraphs (f) and (g) of order M-300.

Pine Tar—The high production rate reached in June has continued and all uses were allocated in full.

Polydichlorostyrene—There were no allocations to civilian uses.

Polyethylene — Available resin was released for distribution under paragraph (f) of M-300 for all civilian and industrial enduses.

Polystyrene — No allocations were made to specific civilian enduses, but 340,000 pounds of off-specification grade and 700,000 pounds of prime polystyrene were released for miscellaneous uses under paragraph (f).

Potassium Carbonate — All military and civilian requirements were allocated in full except in a few cases where unnecessarily large inventories were desired on the part of the consumer. About 40 percent of the amount requested for export was allocated for the month of July.

Pyrethrum—Quarterly allocations to be reported later.

Pyridin—Requests were allowed for sulfa drugs, other medicinals, water repellants, stabilizers, dyestuffs, disinfectants, rubber chemicals, export, and miscellaneous.

Quinacrine—Estimated production of quinacrine powder is 83,208 pounds. All powder was allocated for tabletting: 88 percent of tablets available were allocated for military purposes, the balance going to the Foreign Economic Administration, the Office of Civilian Requirements and Canada.

Rotenone—Quarterly allocations to be reported later.

Silica Gel—The initial allocation of silica gel has been made and all requests have been granted in full.

Sodium Metal—No enduse for this material was allocated in full for the month of July. Metal refining uses received approximately 75 percent of the amount requested; drugs and pharmaceuticals, 70 percent; sodium cyanide, 90 percent; sodium peroxide, 80 percent; tetraethyl lead, 95 percent; rubber intermediates, 85 percent; and miscellaneous uses as a whole, 75 percent.

Sodium Phosphates — Requests for all sodium phosphates during July and August were allocated in full for military purposes and boiler water treatment. A total of 36,000,000 pounds of trisodium phosphate were released under paragraph (f) of order M-300. This release represented 56 percent of requests. Requests for tetrasodium pyrophosphate for use in oil-well drilling were cut to 20 percent; requests for all other uses except those specified above were cut to 60 percent of average monthly consumption during the base period. Total allocations of tetrasodium pyrophosphate amounted to 50 percent of requests. Anhydrous disodium phosphate for use in foods and drugs were allocated in full. All other uses, except as specified above, were cut 40 percent. Total allocations of disodium phosphate amounted to about 70 percent of total requests.

Sulphuric Acid—Ordnance requirements for oleum and sulphuric acid were reduced. This has resulted in making additional quantities of acid available for other uses. Practically all requests were granted in full. Sulphuric acid supply is in the best position it has been since allocation went into effect, due largely to increases in production in many areas.

Theobromine—Requests for this material, which is used for medicinal purposes only, were granted in full for current requirements.

Toluene — Initial July allocations were: miscellaneous protective coatings, 176,413 gallons (97 percent of requests); ammunition coatings, 8,947 gallons (100 percent); container coatings, 10,482 gallons (100 percent); dyes and dye intermediates, 148,284 gallons (100 percent); solvents, 25,080 gallons (100 percent); neoprone solvents, 45,640 gallons (100 percent); food preservatives, 820 gallons (100 percent); adhesives, 58,018 gallons (100 percent); medicinals, 20,698 gallons (100 percent); laboratory and research, 4,818 gallons (100 percent); cleaning, 664 gallons (31 percent); paracresol, 7,250 gallons (100 percent); zinc chromate primer, 55 gallons (100 percent); miscellaneous chemicals, 198,722 gallons (100 percent).

Trichloroethylene—Allocations were for direct and indirect military requirements. Small amounts were allocated for dry cleaning.

Ultramarine Blue—Allocations were made to civilian uses under paragraph (f) of Order M-300 in the amount of 100,000 pounds. Prospects for further releases to civilian uses are good.

Urea and Melamine Aldehyde Resins — Protective coatings: Allocations were as follows: Group E, 360,614 pounds (100 percent of requests); Group F, 85,130 pounds (100 percent); Group G, 94,040 pounds (100 percent); Group H, 31,831 pounds (100 percent); Group I, 261,189 pounds (50 percent); an allotment of 15,000 pounds was made for a special textile printing application. Requests for Groups J and K were denied. Molding powders: All civilian requests were handled under paragraph (f) of order M-300. Urea resin adhesives: All requests, both military and civilian, were granted in full.

Vinyl Polymers—Polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl alcohol and polyvinyl butyral were allocated for general civilian uses under paragraph (f) of order M-300. Substantial amounts of vinyl copolymers generally, with the exception of Saran, were similarly made available for general civilian and industrial enduses. A small amount of rigid sheeting was released under paragraph (f). No rattan, latex, film, molding, or cordage grades of Saran, or vinylidene chloride, were allocated under the procedure.

Vitamin A—Civilian requests were granted: medicinals, 4,100,800,000 U.S.P. XII units (78.5 percent of requests); food fortification, 165,100,000,000 U.S.P. III units (68.9 percent); oleomargarin, 658,800,000,000 USP XII units (100 percent); feeding oils, 210,800,500,000 U.S.P. XII units (70.5 percent).

Xylol—Initial July allocations were: protective coatings, 1,710,000 gallons (88 percent of requests); blends controlled by M-150, 1,346,663 gallons (93 percent); cleaning, 62,431 gallons (100 percent); dyes and dye intermediates, 24,740 gallons (93 percent); adhesives and cements, 81,327 gallons (100 percent); printing ink, 42,474 gallons (92 percent); laboratory and research, 5,706 gallons (100 percent); miscellaneous, 146,695 gallons (100 percent).

Emerson Scholarship Fund Renewed

The Emerson Scholarship Fund has been renewed through 1946 by the board of directors of the Emerson Drug Company, Baltimore, its sponsors. Notification of the renewal, its fourteenth since it was set up in 1932, was made to the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education, which administers the fund, by Kennoth A. Bonham, executive vice-president.

The fund was set up to advance the cause of pharmaceutical education. Scholarships awarded under it are for the Rhode Island College of Pharmacy, Providence, R. I. Since it was inaugurated, approximately seventy students have been aided by the fund.

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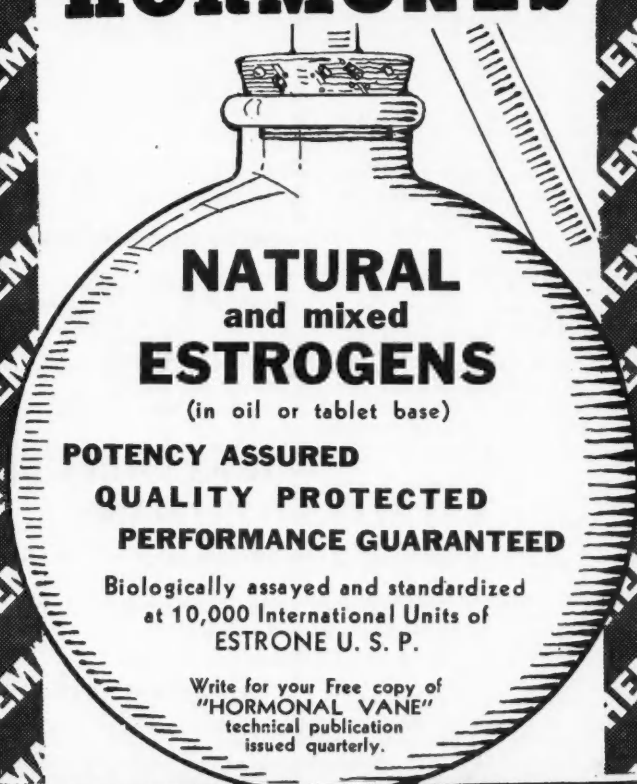

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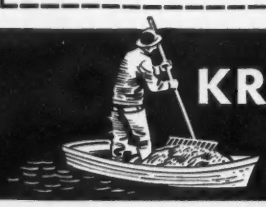

KRIM-KO Company
SEAPLANT PRODUCTS DIVISION
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Obituaries

Continued from page 4

Dr. R.G. Dickinson

Dr. Roscoe Gilkey Dickinson, dean of the graduate school of the California Institute of Technology, died July 13 in Pasadena, Calif. He was fifty-one years of age.

Dr. Dickinson, professor of physical chemistry, had devoted all his time in recent years to war research problems for the government Office of Scientific Research and Development. He was primarily concerned with determining atomic structure by use of X-ray and the field of photochemistry.

Thomas Gamble

Thomas Gamble, founder and publisher of the weekly trade magazine Naval stores Review, died at Signal Mountain, Tenn., July 13, where he had gone for a vacation. He was seventy-seven years of age.

Mr. Gamble who had been mayor of Savannah for thirteen years and active in Southern affairs for nearly fifty years, was born in Richmond, Va., but passed most of his childhood and youth in Philadelphia. From 1886 to 1888 he was a reporter on the "Philadelphia Press" and the "Philadelphia Inquirer" and then moved to Georgia, where he was first a reporter and then city editor of "The Savannah Daily Times," which was succeeded by "The Savannah Press."

He left newspaper work to become chief clerk of the Department of Public Works of the City of Savannah in 1897. From 1899 to 1906 and from 1913 to 1923 he served as secretary to four different Mayors of Savannah. He was editor and owner of the "Americus (Ga.) Daily Times Recorder" from 1907 to 1912.

During his first years in Savannah, Mr. Gamble became interested in naval stores, particularly the growth and marketing of rosin and turpentine. In 1892 he established the "Weekly Naval Stores Review." He also published an "International Naval Stores Year Book."

Zack Phelps

Zack Phelps, assistant general manager of the Pigments Department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., died July 15, of a heart attack. He was fifty-eight years of age. Born in Louisville, Ky., Mr. Phelps joined the development department of the duPont company in 1917.

Surviving are his wife and two daughters.

Dr. Geo. W. Raiziss

Dr. George W. Raiziss, director of the dermatological research division of Abbott Laboratories, Chicago, died in Atlantic City, N. J., July 16. He was sixty-one years of age.

Born in Odessa, Russia, Dr. Raiziss was educated there and in Germany and Austria. He came to the United States in 1912 and two years later was one of three scientists asked by the government to produce in this country the arsenical-bismuth compounds used to treat syphilis, the German supply having been cut off by the war.

With them he founded the Dermatological Research and Laboratory Co., which merged with Abbott Laboratories in 1922. He developed metaphen, a powerful mercury antiseptic, and diasone, a drug now being tested for use against tuberculosis. He was one of the first to experiment with the sulfa drugs, especially sulfapyrazine to treat pneumonia, and at the time of his death was working with penicillin.

Surviving are his wife and two daughters.

Dr. Walter Heinrich Fraenkel, metallurgist for the American Smelting & Refining Company, died in Perth Amboy, N. J., July 14. He was sixty-six years of age.

Peter Alexander Romaine, retired executive of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey with which he had been affiliated for forty years, died July 15 in North Plainfield, N. J. He was seventy-one years of age.

Abel J. Kaskey, president of Hance Brothers and White Company, pharmaceutical chemists, Philadelphia, died of a heart attack July 16. He was fifty years of age.

Hugh MacGregor Strange, former president of the National Paper Board Association, died in Neenah, Wis., July 15. He was fifey-nine years of age.

Dr. Carl Busch Thorne, former vice-president and technical director of the Canadian International Paper Company, died in Hawkesbury, Ontario, July 14. He was sixty-nine years of age.

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Alcohol Requirements Drop 3.6%, WPB Says

OPD Washington Bureau

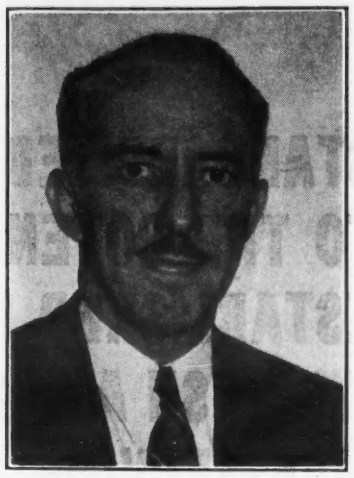
An improvement in the alcohol supply situation sufficient to make it unnecessary for registered distillers to produce more than 70 percent of their capacity of industrial alcohol during August and September, or more than 50 percent beginning in October, was reported to the Industrial Alcohol Producers Industry Advisory Committee by the Chemicals Bureau of the War Production Board at a meeting July 18.

Requirements for alcohol declined 20,000,000 gallons (190-proof basis) since the previous meeting in June, and the requirements for 1945 are now calculated to be 528,000,000 gallons, made up of the following:—62,000,000 gallons for direct military and lend-lease, 259,000,000 gallons for synthetic rubber, 171,000,000 gallons for indirect military and civilian, and 36,000,000 gallons for anti-freeze. The biggest drop in requirements was in the case of synthetic rubber. At the June meeting, it was estimated that alcohol needed for this purpose in 1945 would total 292,000,000 gallons. WPB said that the reduction in requirements for rubber was made possible by a slight reduction in overall requirements for rubber, plus a satisfactory production of butadiene from petroleum. Direct military and lend-lease requirements also declined—10,000,000 gallons—from the June estimates, but indirect military and civilian increased 3,000,000 gallons. The figure for antifreeze is unchanged from the June estimate.

The government's stock position, as of July 1, was 85,600,000 gallons. No estimate was given of the expected inventories at the close of the year. However, officials consider the situation to be so improved that they are now discussing the advisability of revoking order M-69, governing the operations of registered distillers, if the distillers voluntarily contract with the Defense Supplies Corporation to deliver the needed supplies of industrial alcohol for the fourth quarter.

Although the picture of industrial alcohol supplies is better, prospects of production of beverage alcohol are very dim because of the grain shortage. Grain supplies, because of the short crop and the increased emphasis being placed upon feedstuffs for cattle by the Department of Agriculture to improve the meat supply, are such that Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson has advised distillers that, beginning August 1, no corn is to be allowed for either beverage or industrial alcohol and that only 2,500,000 bushels of grains other than corn will be permitted for the manufacture of beverage alcohol during August. It is understood that in surveying the requirements for grain during the present crop year, the department has made a temporary allocation of 100,000,000 bushels of wheat for all alcohol production.

Joins Hayden Corp.



E. W. Biggs has been named to the general staff of the Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York. He will represent the organization in Pennsylvania and Western New York State. For three years Mr. Biggs has been chief of the aldehyde unit of the Chemicals Bureau of the War Production Board.

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Sales activity in the booking department was none too brisk in the botanic market last week. Buyers' requirements pressed rather lightly on the departments of consumer purchases, and local dealers reported sales volume to be conservative at the close of the period.

Sales activity in the realm of planning was seasonally vigorous as dealers urged consumers to make their needs known now that their requirements may be filled later. What amounts to contract proposals or suggestions plays a leading part in the planning of sales in present activity and in that respect the past week was busy.

Rather more than the ordinary run-of pile accumulation of hoots, and howls common to the condimental raw material trade were current during the period under review. They consisted mainly of questions concerning quality as compared with delivery and were pointed toward an adjustment of prices. Arbitrations have been rather frequent of late and several were held last week.

Letters still arrive from former foreign shippers to this market and letters go out in reply. But little actual merchandise appears here from the European sector and although the presence of some stocks is reported at some foreign points, getting them started encounters difficulties in the form of permission to export, licenses to import—where such are required—exchange, shipping containers, and space on returning ships. The whole does not point to restocking European botanicals now reported to be either scarce or totally absent on spot.

Changes in spot prices were mainly within the condimental group. Future deliveries of Canadian caraway seed appeared in the market at sharp concessions from prices last paid for spots. Celery seed erupted and to consumer demand was added a deal of speculative activity. Alleppy turmeric was available once more, at ceilings.

The rise in digitalis and bitter orange peel, together with reductions in Morocco fenugreek, sweet orange peel, and Indian valerian root were the backbone of drug item changes.

Balsams

Copaiba—Definitely an article of strength and low supply.

Tolu—Stocks were limited in size and held in strong quarters, where prices had an upward tendency and ranged widely from $1.65 to $1.85 per pound, according to seller and quality.

Barks

Black Haw—Progress with new crop collection is slow and prices paid in the country suggest a period of firm spot values for some time to come. Demand last week was light.

Orange Peel—Bitter Haitian quarters were higher at 13½c. to 14c. per pound but sweet peel ribbons was shaded substantially to the basis of 14c. to 14½c. per pound on the appearance of better supply.

Sassafras—While the results of stimuli applied to collection activities have been productive of some encouraging results, such results aid mainly those consumers who have indicated their probable requirements this consuming year and the price they would pay for deliveries. Not a great deal of surplus stock seems likelly now.

Beans

Vanilla—The supply from which dealers are to make deliveries against new orders is far from substantial and leaves a lot to be desired. Little aid can be had from Mexico and the shipment steadily of good sized quantities is definitely uncertain; possibly unlikely. The spot was strong in undertone throughout the past week.

Berries

Juniper—Consumers absorb arriving stocks, the distribution being on an historical basis that leaves but limited quantities in the hands of regular dealers.

Prickly Ash—Labor needed to collect this not large tonnage botanical is scarce and the crop accumulates slowly and by small lots. Normal stocks are considered to be unlikely this year. Not a great deal is being carried over.

Flowers

Calendula—Prices asked by primary market factors on the Pacific coast are high enough to keep local quotations on the limited stocks now available at levels certainly not conducive to an expansion in consumption.

Chamomile—This article is being maintained well in price notwithstanding the possibility—however remote—of European flowers coming here some time during the next consuming year. However, dealers expect consumption to be supplied from Argentine sources for some time to come.

Saffron—Spanish flowers were higher at $36 to $37 per pound and there were some holders not disposed to accept business at either end of the range, having temporarily withdrawn from the sales market. The Persian flowers recently heard of at $48 per pound are making no noise at the moment since such a price appears to create a sales vacuum.

Gums

Aloe—Slightly firmer in most respects so far as Cape gum was concerned. Curacao gum is gradually assuming a position which may ultimately return that item to competition with the South African gum.

Asafetida—The stronger and tighter market, that led some dealers to withdraw from the market by means of setting prices that would choke off demand, continued in effect last week and was without signs of disintegration.

Arabic—Plentiful stocks and a not rabid demand combined to keep the market competitive and to make most quotations subject to possible shading on firm orders for substantial quantities. It appeared to be a buyers' market for the time being.

Herbs and Leaves

Deer Tongue—Gathering proceeds slowly and the reserves collect but moderately, with the result that prices here and in the primary market display substantial strength at present.

Digitalis—Said to have sold at $1.10 to $1.15 per pound and spot offerings at any price were reported to be small throughout the past week.

Hyssop—The small supply of this article is virtually subject to voluntary rationing since continued and steady replacement arrival is so remote a chance as to make available stocks highly valuable.

Sage—The lone price change came in the Spanish article which was

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Digitalis leaves, 10c. per lb.
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, 1½c. per lb.

Other Articles

Celery seed, Indian, 1¾c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, futures, ¼c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Argentine, ¼c. per lb.
Paprika, Chilean, 3c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Fenugreek seed, Morocco, ¼c. per lb.
Orange peel, sweet, 3c. per lb.
Valerian root, Indian, 7c. per lb.

Other Articles

Caraway seed, Canadian, 25c. per lb.
Syrian, dewhiskered, 33c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Argentine, 1¼c. per lb.
Morocco, ¼c. per lb.
Dill seed, decorticated, 1c. per lb.
dewhiskered, ¼c. per lb.
Paprika, Spanish, 1c. per lb.
Sage, Spanish, ½c. per lb.
Savory, Spanish, 1c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Alleppy, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

Botanical Drugs

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
234.4	234.9	230.4	242.8

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GENTIAN ROOT
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QUINCE SEED
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CARAWAY SEED
CELERY SEED
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS
CHAULMOOGRA OIL
CLOVES, Zanzibar
COCILLANA BARK
COLOCYNTH PULP
COLOMBO ROOT
CORIANDER OIL AND SEED
DANDELION ROOT
DILL SEED, Indian
ERGOT OF RYE
FENNEL SEED, Indian
FOENUGREEK SEED
GENTIAN ROOT
GINGER, Jamaica, Calicut
GRAINS OF PARADISE
GUM ARABIC AMBER SORTS
GUM KARAYA, Whole and Powder
HELLEBORE ROOT WHITE
HERBA HERNIARIÆ
HERBE MENTHE
HOREHOUND HERB
IRISH MOSS
JUNIPER BERRIES
KAMALA POWDER
LAUREL LEAVES
LAVENDER FLOWERS
LINDEN FLOWERS, with Leaves
MAHUANG, Chinese
MARJORAM LEAVES
OAK MOSS
ORANGE OIL, Sweet
ORRIS ROOT
PEPPERMINT OIL
PIMENTO, Jamaica
POPPY SEED, Indian
PSYLLIUM SEED AND HUSKS
QUINCE SEED
RHUBARB ROOT
ROSEMARY LEAVES
ROSEMARY OIL
SAGE LEAVES
SARSAPARILLA ROOT
SAVORY
SENNA LEAVES AND PODS
STRAMONIUM LEAVES
STROPHANTHUS SEED
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slightly lower at 18½c. to 19c. per pound.

Savory—Spanish herb was cheaper at 22c. to 23c. per pound under competition. The California item holds strong and exceptionally high in price.

Miscellaneous

Cantharides—The fact that Russia is now at peace suggests the possibility of replacing exhausted stocks of spot Russian flies, but these flies are not likely to buzz when the commercial agents of the allies get together at the Big Three Potsdam meeting.

Ergot—Nor is the final settlement of the Polish boundary question likely soon to return Polish ergot to international commerce is which its prewar place was prominent. However, plentiful supplies seem to be in hand on spot at this time, though much of the holding is a chapter in ancient import history.

Lupulin—When you want it, you pay $14 to $16 per pound, but the leading suppliers find no lines of consumers forming at the order desks.

Nux Vomica—Considering the fact that agricultural areas using strychnine made from nux get deliveries of domestic production on a ration basis, or go to Canada, where they pay two prices for the item, interest and activity in the nux vomica is very low and slow as concerns domestic manufacturers of strychnine.

Roots

Angelica—Not overly plentiful in any quarter and there are factors who have unfilled orders awaiting offerings from suppliers.

Berberis—Dealers look forward with more than awakened hope to the replenishment of supplies. However, the stock to be available will vary in ratio to the availability of labor in the domestic primary market. It is the product of a state whose activity as a whole is channeled into the shipbuilding and airplane industries.

Ladyslipper—New collections accumulate slowly and at a relatively high cost that is bound to find reflection in well maintained and higher than normal prices for consumer operations.

Turmeric—Some Alleppy root has at last reached this market, but no more is likely to come because of disparity between primary market prices and the ceiling price governing sales in this country. Spot quotations are 10c. to 10½c. per pound, being virtually at ceiling.

Valerian—Spot quotations at 45c. to 46c. per pound prevailed in fairly solid fashion despite the fact that the level is lower than some had quoted for some time past. Of course, goods now offered came from India. Belgium, the normal source, is still inaccessible so far as restoration of imports here are concerned.

Seeds

Anise—Possibly some stock is still available but the holding resides next door to total exhaustion. The nominal quotation on recleaned Mexican seed would be around 24½c. per pound since futures are priced at 24c.

Caraway—Canada has broken silence and proposes to sell her new crop of this seed on the basis of a future delivery price of 80c. to 82c. per pound. Traveling the same road is Syrian seed that has been barbered and can be had in future position at 72c. to 73c. per pound.

Celery—The India market boiled and spot prices bubbled higher at 24¾c. to 25¼c. per pound, with the fire being stoked by some speculative activity agitating both ends of the supply route.

Coriander — Morocco seed was shaded to 10¾c. to 11¼c. per pound and Argentine seed was down to 10½c. to 11c.

Dill—Decorticated seed was lowered to 14½c. to 15c. per pound and dewhiskered produce was shaded to 10¼c. to 10¾c. per pound.

Fennel—Prices rose to 16½c. per pound and became strictly nominal in the absence of any determinable supply.

Fenugreek—Morocco seed dropped to 7¾c. to 8¼c. per pound.

Spices

Clove—Madagascar spice was a wee fraction higher at 16¼c. to 16¾c. per pound.

Ginger—Although a slight upward draft agitated African ginger prices

—*Continued on page 70*

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Demand for products substituting for many that have "gone to war" occupied a front position in the market for essential oils and aromatic chemicals last week. Either the natural oils or aromatic chemicals cannot be made or imported in quantities sufficient permanently to relieve the market of shortage, or they have actually gone to war by being used only for essential products.

Though North Africa, France and Italy have been liberated for many months, no super-duper wave of oils or aromatics has broken on this shore. We have been fortunate to get some citrous oils from Italy, and a small modicum of French floral products have come hither.

These conditions accounted for the exceptional activity prevailing in replacement products last week and conditions suggest good business in such materials for some time to come. With the arrival of some Russian merchandise via Odessa, it is suggested that the opening of South Russia to commercial shipments could mean a resumption of her export trade in oils, a trade had been growing in prewar times. Remember the dither caused by the sudden appearance of large quantities of Russian peppermint oil?

The situation in oils may be bad, but in aromatic chemicals it is almost desperate. Almost without exception, distributors report the smallest kind of stocks and declare all prices to be nominal. To be sure, the leading fabricators of aromatics have maintained production marvelously considering their raw material headaches and the rise in demand for domestics when imports stopped. But there is hardly anything like a spot trading market and sales activities center mainly in the future production of the domestic makers.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
229.9	229.9	228.7	262.2

Essential Oils

Almond—No easing of firm prices prevailing on expressed oil over a substantial period of time seems to be in sight and relief from exhausted stocks of U.S.P. natural oil is merely hoped for.

Anise—Those interested in the eventual restoration of Chinese natural oil should watch the battle line in south China as Kwangsi province is liberated and the drive to liberate Hong Kong makes progress. Each step of the armies is one toward the time when one may report firm prices and offerings of natural oil out of spot stocks.

Apricot Kernel — Exceptionally firm in price but not much sought by leading manufacturing consumers. Also, there is no importantly sized supply available on this market.

Bay—The market was routine but always steady last week. Only moderate stocks were in hand and replacement arrivals were subject to the uncertainties assailing shipping in these times.

Bergamot—Not a great deal of oil is in the spot market at $9 per pound and it seemed likely that, in view of the higher price paid for the oil recently imported, a $10 per pound sales level is close at hand. Meanwhile, deliveries against the arrival are steadily reducing market reserves, though the market does not appear to have quite the absorptive properties that it did when the first importation took place a month ago.

Bois de Rose—The pinch on supply is tight as ever and conditions do not suggest an early release of the market from the bondage of small supplies. Any price at this time would be purely tentative and always nominal in most quarters.

Cananga—Strongly held and poorly stocked in local circles. Most distributors merit the description of former sellers since they have been unable to replace their article in warehouse stocks.

Cassia — Great military pressure is being applied in China to the end of a hoped for early liberation of the pre-war premier shipping port, Hong Kong. Meanwhile, needy consumers have to do the best possible with a rather large number of replacement materials and are said to be doing as well as can be expected. The producers of replacement products report an excellent business.

Cedarwood—Although no lower, the market was said to hold elements of substantial competition and, hence, conditions were moderately favorable for those with firm orders in hand.

Celery — The price of seed went kiting last week, flying to upward at a sharp angle to the accompaniment of a modicum of speculative activity in addition to good consuming demand and rising prices in the Indian market. Oil showed a firmer substructure but was still available at the previously quoted but exceptionally wide price range.

Clove — Demand was routine but pressed steadily on a market not well stocked with prompt delivery goods. While there are fair quantities in the hands of the distillers, contract obligations trim substantially the quantities available to meet day-to-day demand. Prices were very firm.

Cumin—Small quantities have been mentioned around $10 per pound but it would not take much buying to eliminate offerings again. The market is totally devoid of seed for distillation or other purposes.

Dillweed—The feeling is that price decline has about run its course and that the minimum price of $4.65 per pound is likely to turn firmer as sellers resist buyers' bids. First costs were said to oppose sales profitable at less than the above figure.

Geranium — Moderate stocks alone were sufficient to hold prices firm regardless of the volume of demand. When to limited supply there was added a considerable amount of buying, the strength of prices was but emphasized. Little competition exists at present.

Ginger—Prices for African root go progressively lower and conditions are distinctly favorable for operations on the part of those who distill this oil. Demand was routine last week and appeared to be on a basis close to that of hand-to-mouth.

Juniper Berry—Though not openly lower, conditions suggest further shading in the event that some holders of domestic oil are faced with goods arriving from Italy. The quality of such oil alone will make sale of domestic oil increasingly difficult.

Lavender—There is no surplus of flower oil. In fact, there are still some former distributors who have not received shipments from their French principals. It seems probable that this market can readily absorb all the oil shipped here for the next several months.

Lemon—Lack of encouraging news is not new. It seems certain that civilian users will continue to exist on short rations and that government requirements will divert much of available supply to military needs. There certainly is no opening of Italian flood gates in sight and domestic producers will supply most oil used. and hard to secure in the open market despite some arrivals of late

Lemongrass—An article of sterling Most oil reaching here goes to those requiring it for manufacturing purposes.

Orange—Many with former Italian connections ponder the question why that excellent article still plays no part in the trade. Other Italian oils have reached here but the market continued dry of the Italian article. And of the North African oil, for that matter. The market is short on spot delivery oil and much activity rests in the future delivery positions.

Peppermint—With a larger acreage under cultivation, theoretically the market prospects for oil this year are better than in 1944 at the corresponding season. However, the critical time is at hand when oil content of

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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the growing acreage is determined, and too much rain or too high temperatures can still play an important part in determining the crop to come. Distillation will begin some time in August. Meanwhile, the decline in spot prices has ended and a steadier, though no more active market prevails.

Aromatic Chemicals

Benzyl Acetate—Production of this aromatic in 1943 totaled 241,413 pounds, comparing with 369,548 pounds in 1942. Sales in 1943 totaled 288,905 pounds, against 317,456 pounds in 1942. Authority, U. S. Tariff Commission.

Benzyl Alcohol—Sales in 1943 totaled 318,122 pounds, which compares with the nearest comparative sales total of 121,084 pounds in 1940, in which year 107,336 were produced. Authority, U. S. Tariff Commission.

Benzyl Benzoate—The last figure for which data are provided by the United States Tariff Commission was 1942, in which year 105,805 pounds were produced and 97,524 pounds sold. The 1940 comparative data were, production at 78,426 pounds and sales at 77,927 pounds.

Bensyl Salicylate—Sales in 1943 totaled 16,234 pounds, which compares with 30,899 pounds in 1942, in which year the output was 34,550 pounds. No production is given for 1943. Authority, U. S. Tariff Commission.

Ethyl Benzoate—Production in 1943 totaled 4,518 pounds and sales were 1,543 pounds, which compares with 1942 output at 1,267 pounds and sales at 1,102 pounds. Authority, U. S. Tariff Commission.

Musk—Data concerning operations in xylol are:—1943, production, 56,493 pound; sales, 110,143 pounds. In 1942, production, 169,925 pounds; sales, 107,080 pounds. Authority, U. S. Tariff Commission.

Phenylethyl Alcohol — Production, 166,383 pounds in 1943, comparing with 325,716 pounds in 1942. No sales data are available. Authority, U. S. Tariff Commission.

Carbide & Carbon Offers New Engine Lubricant

A new internal combustion engine lubricant has been announced by Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, a unit of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation. This lubricant, which is now being produced in commercial quantities, has properties quite different in many respects from oils derived from petroleum. The lubricant can be manufactured to any desired viscosity and is wax-free.

Schilthuis Quits PAW

OPD Washington Bureau

Ralph J. Schilthuis, one of the few members of the original staff of the Petroleum Administration for War, has resigned as assistant director of the Production Division to return to the Humble Oil & Refining Company, Houston, Tex.

W. F. Moore has been appointed general manager of foreign operations for the Texas Company, New York.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Redoubled efforts have been made within the past week by the Petroleum Administration for War to encourage a further swelling of domestic production and importations of crude oil and an amplification of the facilities for refining and otherwise processing it into its most important finished products sufficiently to meet all the requirements not only of the military establishment, but also of all the essential private enterprises.

But, despite the removal by that bureau of all hitherto existing bars to a huge and continuous expansion of output in both crude oil and these derivatives and to their free movement into consuming channels, there has been no further relief from the shortages in petroleum solvents, liquefied gases and paraffin or in gasoline, fuel oil and lubricating oil available for non-military purposes. For the titantic needs of the army, navy and air forces in the intensified warfare on Japan, latterly swollen to proportions even greater than those of the erstwhile two-front war, are rightly given preference over any private industry requests in these lines and are still devouring the lion's share of all supplies, without showing the slightest indication of a slackening of their seemingly insatiable appetites.

Chief among the new incentives for hugely increased production of crude oil and its derivatives, PAW has lifted all heretofore existing prohibitions on construction of certain refining, transportation, natural gasoline and petroleum specialty production facilities covered by orders PAO-11 and PAO-15. Its revision of these orders has removed the limits hitherto imposed on the quantities of materials which can be used in these operations, provided that not more than $25,000 of such materials are obtained with priorities assistance and that not more than $25,000 is spent for the construction of any building for which the constituent materials are scarce. It has amended order PAO-12 so as to permit the use of construction materials and equipment in bulk plants, if the cost of both does not exceed $40,000, and in retail outlets such as service stations, if the cost does not run in excess of $10,000.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—With the increasingly liberal allotment of petroleum xylol to processors of the high-solvency aromatic naphthas within the last few weeks, an easier situation has developed in these solvents. The demand likewise has slackened somewhat and it is believed that some modification, if not a complete elimination, of the present restrictions on purchases of the Class A grade, is now under consideration by WPB's petroleum solvents division.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Military takings continue to outstrip those on civilian account and the aggregate absorption of this solvent is still heavy.

Lacquer Diluent—Movement of this material into paint trade consumption continues to reach sizable proportions.

Mineral Spirit—Buying interest is still running large, with military takings exceeding those on civilian account by only a small margin.

Rubber Solvent—Although there has been some diminution in the buying operations of the synthetic rubber makers, whose plants have recently been shut down by strikes, the aggregate purchasing of these interests has continued to reach fairly large proportions and has continued to take up the bulk of the current production of this solvent.

Stoddard Solvent—Still being bought on a large scale for military dry cleaning operations and on an only slightly small scale by civilian interests.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Paint and varnish makers engaged in war work production are still obtaining the greater part of all offerings of this solvent. But civilian takings are also big.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, July 20.—The petroleum solvents market in this area is "spotty," but the general trend continues in the direction of unabated strength. Orders have been a little less urgent in some instances, but in such items as rubber solvents, buyers are still pressing increasingly.

Los Angeles, July 20.—Conditions in the petroleum solvents and diluents market on the Pacific coast are generally steady, with demand well ahead of production.

Lighter Fractions

Butane—Although takings of the high-octane gasoline makers and synthetic rubber manufacturers are still absorbing the bulk of the current supply of this liquefied petroleum gas, there is now a little more of it available for home cooking and heating purposes in the South and Southwest or for private industrial processes. PAW has simplied wartime regulations governing the reinstallation of liquefied petroleum gas equipment for home use by calling attention to an amendment made to WPB's order L-86 by means of a sub-paragraph designated as d-3, whereby it has authorized, as of July 14, the reinstallation of household equipment that was actually in use by a consumer prior to February 15, but which had been removed from use on or subsequent to that date, without the need for applying for such permission.

Heptane—Continues moving steadily into consuming channels.

Hexane—In steadily increasing demand.

Octanes—Showing a constantly expanding buying interest.

Pentanes—Still in keen request, with military takings running slightly in excess of those for civilian account.

Propane—Private industrial processes are now obtaining a slightly larger quantity of this liquefied petroleum gas than heretofore, but the bulk of the current supply continues to be absorbed by makers of high-octane gasoline for use in the intensified air activities in the war in the Pacific.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Microcrystalline Waxes—Under the leadership of the standard process types, these petroleum waxes are moving in steadily expanding volume into consuming channels.

Paraffin—Subject to the allocation control provided in schedule 108 of order M-300, crude scale paraffin continues to be distributed by its manufacturers chiefly into military use channels but also into lend-lease accounts and trade uses. Inasmuch as the bulk of the current output of crude scale is now going into war employments for the making of dampproofing material and wrappings for military supplies, there is little available for conversion into the refined grades, which continue in very scanty supply. However, in view of an easing tendency in crude scale paraffin's supply situation, the order, placing chlorinated paraffin also under allocation control, has just been revoked.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum—In an unceasing effort to step up the production of crude oil in the oilfields of the most prolific States, PAW has increased its recommendation for the daily production rate of all petroleum liquids in Texas for August by 13,000 barrels over the amended certification made for that State for the current month to a rate of 2,356,000 barrels daily.

The domestic daily rate of crude oil production for the week ended July 14 has shown an increase of 57,800 barrels over that for the previous week to 4,944,000 barrels. Runs of crude oil to refineries for the same week have averaged 4,945,000 barrels daily, compared with 5,006,000 barrels for the preceding week.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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FMC

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Published in 5 Sections
This is Section No. 3

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1 American Bond Scale Auger Type Filler.....9716
2 Pneumatic Scale Aut. Bulk Wt. Fillers.....5552
1 Pneumatic Scale Rot. Aut. Powder Filler.....6917
1 J. H. Day Auger Type Packer..355
1 Howes Mogul Auger Type Packer 7190
1 Progressive 4 Piston Filler....Mass.
1 Filler Machine Co. 4 Piston Filler 9004
5 New FMC Rotary Syphon Fillers .....RS 100-105
1 Louisville 6 Spout Straight Line Gravity Filler.....9376
1 Haller 18 Spout Rotary Gravity Filler 5279
1 Haller 16 Spout Ketchup Filler (3 sizes).....Del.
2 Crandall Scale Type Can Fillers .....N. Y.
5 Pneumatic Scale Automatic Net Weighers.....N. J.
4 Triangle Electri-Pak Weighers and Fillers.....N. J.
1 Triangle P1 Semi-out. Weigher and Filler.....Pa.
1 Karl Kiefer 12 Spout Automatic Rotary Filler.....703
1 Karl Kiefer 18 Spout Hand Operated Rotary Gravity Filler..527
2 MC Hand Pak Fillers...N. Y.-N. J.
1 M. & S. Stainless Steel 6 Pocket Filler.....N. Y.
1 Horix-Haller 18 Spout Stainless Catsup Filler.....N. Y.
1 Sprague Sells 10 Valve Stainless Rotary Can Filler.....Minn.
1 Peerless 12 Valve Stainless Juice Filler.....Texas
1 Karl Kiefer Gear Type Visco Filler (new condition).....Conn.
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1 Albright Nell Round 12" Press: 24 leaves.....9891/B3
1 Shriver 24" Cast Iron 4 eye 29 chamber Filter Press.....N. J.
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1 Sperry 36" Wood Plate & Frame (41) Filter Press.....N. Y.
1 Shriver 36" Jacketed Cast Iron Filter Press.....Mich.
1 Sperry 42" Cast Iron 57 chamber Filter Press.....7587
1 Shriver 12" Cast Iron Press with 14 chambers.....670
1 Shriver 12" Jacketed Cast Iron Press, 8 chambers.....489
1 Shriver 12" closed delivery; wood 18 chamber Press.....675/U6
1 Johnson 18" Closed Delivery Cast Iron, 18 chamber Press. 675/U7
2 Shriver 24" Skeleton Presses; center feed, closed delivery.....270
1 Johnson 24" Cast Iron, Open Delivery washing type.....N. Y.
1 Sperry 24" Wood, 30 Chamber Filter Press.....496
1 Shriver 30" Wood 20 chamber open delivery Press.....675/U4
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1 Shriver 36" Bronze Plate & Frame Filter Press.....N. Y.
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1 Shriver 42" Cast Iron Plate & Frame Filter Press; 42 di....N. Y.
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9—Hardinge BALL MILLS, 4'6" x 16", 5' x 22", also 6' x 12' Rod Mill.
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10,000 lbs. 2—4" mixed STEEL GRINDING BALLS.
1—500 gal. 5' x 6' BALL MILL.
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2—Sets Walker Swenson 3-deck CRYSTALLIZERS.
3—Jeffrey 12 x 24 single deck VIBRATING SCREENS.
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Send for Descriptive Circular

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1—DAY AUGER DRY POWDER FILLER, M. D.
1—F. J. STOKES AUGER DRY POWDER FILLER
1—7-spout piston type FILLER.
2—300 gal. all COPPER, steam jack. KETTLES.
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1—Ball & Jewell No. 2 ROTARY CUTTER
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1—400 gal. horiz. rubber lined MIXER.
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1—8' x 120' Vulcan Rotary Kiln, complete.
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3-60-440 volt Motors and Starting Equipment will be included with all of the above machines. All other bucket elevators, screw conveyors, etc. included.

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1—LANCASTER 3' DIA. BATCH MIXER

1—125 GAL. ALUMINUM JACKETED KETTLE

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45—Drying Rack Trucks, on wheels

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5—Oliver Filters, 5' x 8' to 8' x 10'

6—Shriver Cast Iron Filter Presses, 36", 32", 30", 24", 18"

5—Shriver Wood Filter Press Skeletons, 24" to 42"

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1—Jeffrey Hammer Mill, 24" x 12".

1—Raymond No. 0000 Pulverizer

2—Kent 20" Tandem Stone Mills

2—Kent Lab. 8" Stone Mills

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1—Battery of 2—Tolhurst 48" Suspended Type Centrifugals, motor driven, bottom discharge

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4—American Tool 40" and 48" Centrifugals

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1—7' dia. Tinned Copper Converter

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2—4 x 6' Atmospheric Drum Dryers.
3—Oliver Filters: 5 x 4 and 6 x 4'.
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2—(New) Triangle Carton Filling Lines.
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8—3-roll Mills: 16 x 40 and 12 x 30".

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1—Hardinge 6'x48" Conical Mill.
1—Tube Mill, 5'x15'.
2—Rotary Screens, 2'x5'.
2—Dorr 15' Bowl Classifiers.
1—Sturtevant 36" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Sprout-Waldron 800-lb. Dry Mixer.
1—Gruendler Hammer Mill, 24" D. x 12" F.
30—Centrifugal & Rotary Pumps.
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2—Batteries (9 & 11) Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type, Centrifugals, Motor Driven, Bottom Discharge.
9—New Closed Stainless Steel Tanks, 268 gals. each.
800-ft. Ball Bearing Roller Conveyor, 12" & 15" wide, 10-ft. lengths.
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1—Ball & Jewell No. 1½ Rotary Cutter.
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2—0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
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12—Vertical, jacketed, agitated kettles & Autoclaves up to 1,500 gals.
3—10, 250 & 1,500 gal. lead lined kettles.
2—Dopp 50 & 80 gal. jack. agit. kettles.
1—250 gal. copper jack. vac. Still & Receiver.
1—Pfaudler 350 gal. Jack. Agit. Steel Kettle, Copper Lined.
1—700 gal. steel copper lined vac. Filter Tank.
6—20, 35, 75 & 250 gal. closed, agit. jacketed Copper Kettles.
20—50 gal. Steel Tanks, Nettco Drives.
3—Single Punch Preform Tablet Machines, ⅛" to ¾".
2—Cherry - Burrel Homogenizers, 300 GPH.
1—Dunning & Boschert 2,000 lb. Double Arm Steel Powder Mixer.
2—Blystone 2,000 lb. jacketed, horiz. Paddle Type Steel Mixers.
6—Horizontal Mixers, 25 to 150 gals., Single & Double Arm.
1—Faust 150 gal. jack. Spiral Mixer.
1—Howe Barrel & Bag Packer.
2—4,000 gal. vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
3—Devine Horiz. Vac. Pumps, 8"x6"x4"x6".
2—Wall vert. Dry Vac. Pumps, 4"x2½".
1—Devine No. 37X, Vert. Condenser & Receiver.
1—Oliver 14"x8" Duplex Vac. Pump.
1—Penn. Vac. Pump, 14"x5".
1—National Acme Model C20, stainless steel Centrifuge.
2—DeLaval Separators, Lab. size & No. 302.
2—DeLaval Multiple Clarifiers, Nos. 300 & 600, motor driven.
2—Day & Ross 8 & 15 gal. Pony Mixers.
1—Ross 2 Roll Granite Stone Mill, 8"x12".
2—Ross 3 Roll Water Cooled 12"x30" & 16"x40" Steel Roller Mills.
3—Double Stand Steel 4 Roller Mills, 7"x18", 7½"x20", & 7½"x30" Rolls.
10—Iron Mills, 12", 14" & 18".
8—Stone Mills, 8" to 32".
6—Lead & Paste Mixers, 50 & 60 gals.
3—Copper Varnish Kettles, 200 gals.
25—Steel & Wood Tanks, up to 4,000 gals.
1—Schutz-O'Neil 20" Pulverizer.
2—Double Roll Crushers.
2—Williams No. 2XX & No. 3 "Regular" type Hammer Mills.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 2 H.P.
20—Rotary, Centrif. & Triplex Pumps.
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Chemist Wanted — a leading Eastern manufacturer of industrial finishes—lacquers, synthetics, varnishes, etc., offers an excellent opportunity to a chemist who is looking for a position in the finish manufacturing industry. Experience in the field is desirable but not essential. The position is in the vicinity of Newark, New Jersey. All replies will be held confidential. Send an outline of your experience, a photograph and salary expectations to OPD 126.

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15—Aluminum Tanks 25-2,000 gal.
1—Stainless Steel 330 gal. tank
1—F. J. Stokes No. 15 augur type powder filler
2—Miller Cellophane adjustable wrapping machines
5—Read-Day-W&P Mixers from 10 to 300 gal.
7—Copper kettles from 5-250 gals.
1—12" x 12" Sperry Wood Filter Press 2 eye open delivery
1—36" x 36" Shriver Iron Filter Press open delivery
4—100-500 gal. glass-lined tanks
4—Tolhurst 26" extractors, Rubber-Lined
5—Burt - Knapp - World - Ermold labelers
3—Viking 2½" Ni-resist pumps
1—Albe No. 2 Bluttergess Sifter
4—Copper Stills 15-75 gals.
1—Jeffrey No. 4 Barrel Vibrator

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Chemical Market research specialist wanted by large oil company in connection with chemical products expansion program. Technical background and market research experience essential, preferably in synthetic organic field. Please send photograph with application and give details of experience, together with specific statement of scope and character of market research activities. OPD 140.

Chemist—Experienced in sanitary household and automotive chemical specialties, capable of improving old formulas and developing new ones; take charge of laboratory and plant—modern equipment—splendid opportunity for advancement. Please write giving complete information regarding age, experience and salary, etc. OPD 141.

Tablet Machine operator, experienced, valuable post war position. Progressive midwestern concern. Send full particulars of experience, etc. OPD 143.

—Continued on page 70

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Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 64

last week, basically they lacked change and 50 bag lots were offered around 16½c. per pound. Jamiacan cables reported no further price change by order of the Food Controller in that pearl of the West Indies.

Mace—New Grenada stated once more than none is likely to be shipped since none is likely to be stored long enough to bleach to the proper commercial coloration.

Paprika—Fair Chilen was lower at 30½c. to 31c. per pound and stocks of good quality were reported exhausted. Spanish extra fancy was lower at 47c. to 47½c. per pound and the good quality was down to 46c. to 46½c.

Markets at Other Centers

Los Angeles, July 18.—This market remained steady during the week. Trading was slow because of lack of offerings. Prices remained unchanged. Prices are:—

Marjoram — French type, 35c. per pound in dried form.

Sage—Dalmatian type, 65c. per pound for lots containing less than 12 percent stems. Leucophylla was quoted at 32c. per pound.

Savory—French type, 75c. per pound.

Sweet Basil—75c. per pound in dried form.

Thyme—French type, 90c. per pound in dried and clean form.

Business Wants

—Continued from page 69

POSITIONS VACANT

Sales Manager—Established New England concern desires aggressive, experienced, technically trained man to coordinate sales of resin and lacquer coatings to paper, textile and leather industries. Good salary, bonus plan and opportunity for future. Replies held in full confidence. OPD 142

Physicians detail salesman. Opportunity to build a post war future with laboratory manufacturing pharmaceuticals and biologicals. Can easily earn $5,000 and up. Several territories available. Write fully regarding experience and territory desired. Replies strictly confidential. Ziegler Pharmacal Co., Buffalo 2, N. Y.

POSITIONS VACANT

Chemist for control and adjustments of automotive or industrial paint finishes. Formulating experience desirable. Excellent opportunity. Post war future. In reply state age and full details of education and experience. Enclose recent photograph. Devoe & Raynolds Co., Box 328, Louisville, Ky. Attention D. E. Hornbeck, Personnel Manager.

Purchasing Agent, first class, wanted for large New York toilet goods manufacturer. Previous experience references required. Write fully, state education received to manufacturer. OPD 144.

Chemist for modern laboratory in progressive paint and varnish plant. Exceptional present and post-war opportunity. You will be in full charge. Write in detail to OPD 145.

Chemist—Floor wax experience. An opportunity to run the laboratory in a live, successful organization. An unusual job for an unusual man. Write in confidence to OPD 146.

POSITIONS WANTED

Chemical Engineer, twelve years laboratory director, eight years development and research, at present production director—soaps, waxes, insecticides, disinfectants, transfer inks, rubber—publications—desires position with post-war opportunity, preferably within New York City area. OPD 117.

Naval Officer to be released soon desires connection with large chemical or petroleum by-products corporation. B. S. degree in chemistry, 36 years; member foremost technical societies. 12 years experience in research, development and technical sales of chemicals and petroleum by-products. Has contacts major industrials eastern half of U. S. Available New York City for interviews. OPD 128.

Young Chemist, 27, married, 2½ years on soap, fatty acids, synthetic detergents, sulphonations, operations, control and supervision, seeks high grade connection in technical service or sales. Draft exempt. Location anywhere U. S. A. OPD 130.

Chemist, thoroughly experienced in the production of ammonium thioglycolate (basic ingredient for cold permanent waving lotions) seeks associations with firm or interested party in the New York City-New Jersey metropolitan area. OPD 132.

Highly trained physcial-organic chemist, very successful research record in synthetic resins and drying oils, wishes more responsible position in industrial organic chemistry, not necessarily research. New York area, West Coast, willing to go to Latin America. Young, Ph.D., $7,200 minimum. OPD 134.

Chemical engineer, 43, broad experience processing and development. Seeks connection in technical service or sales engineering. Present engaged on developments in thermal insulation, underground corrosion and protective coatings with prominent engineering firm. Earlier experience oils, solvents, emulsions, soaps, resins, etc. Midwest, minimum $7,500. OPD 135.

Exporters—Executive thoroughly experienced buying, selling pharmaceuticals, biologicals, fine chemicals seeks connection with first class firm. Fine record. Highest type references. OPD 138.

Industrial Chemist, many years experience plant operation, processed foods, medicinal products. Well trained. Available Aug. 15th. Prefer New York or vicinity. OPD 139.

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